

Storm
fast
crisis
army and IRA
two-hour
border battle

army and IRA two-hour border battle

From PETER HILDREW in Belfast

A wave of rioting in Belfast followed the arrest of at least 15 more men. The seizure of substantial quantities of ammunition and explosives in arch operations yesterday.

Print check in fire murders

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Children who died in the house at Bradbury were the victims of the latest in a series of bomb attacks which have killed and injured many people in the city. The first fire attack in Bradbury was on June 15, when a piece of cloth soaked in paraffin was set alight on the rear window of a house in Clarendon Street. This is the record since then.

Under to inch K group

TELEVISION licences out in the first nine months visited by 100,000 people. The number of licences issued has increased by 100,000 since the start of the year. The number of licences issued has increased by 100,000 since the start of the year.

Ferry trip

RON RASHID, a Pakistani, is claiming to have been the victim of a robbery on a ferry. He was travelling from Belfast to London. He was travelling from Belfast to London.

Need for all

WRECK believed to be of 18th-century origin. It was found in the sea off the coast of Ireland. It was found in the sea off the coast of Ireland.



Dr Earl Wilbur Sutherland, the American biochemist, with his wife at their home in Nashville, Tennessee, yesterday. Dr Sutherland has been awarded the 1971 Nobel prize for medicine (Report, page 2)

Bank loans war

By our Financial Staff

BARCLAYS BANK yesterday started a price war in loans by cutting its rates by 1 per cent—the first time in almost 25 years that the big banks' solid front has been broken.

Tories have three words for jobless

From FRANCIS BOYD in Brighton

Three words saved the reputation and the compassionate soul of the Conservative Party here yesterday—“and reduce unemployment.”

Paying the penalty of innocence

By HAROLD JACKSON

The mayor of Cheltenham, Mr Charles Irving, who is also chairman of the local branch of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, said last night he had offered the association's financial backing to Mr Ray for an investigation of the case.

Lin Piao loses face

By MICHAEL LAKE

Marshal Lin Piao, the designated successor to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, appears to be seriously ill, or even dead. Lin's three top aides—the army chief-of-staff, the commander of the air force, and the political commissar to the navy, have also “vanished.”

The curious happenings in China in the past month—especially the cancellation of the traditional October 1 parade and line-up of the political leaders—are now focused on the fate of Lin, who has a long history of tuberculosis.

Two prominent quotations of Lin have been removed from inside a workers' stadium in Peking. Other posters and pictures referring to him have been taken down, including pictures at Peking Airport.

TV, radio—2

Arts 8 Home 5-8, 18
Business 15-17 Horner .. 20
Entertainment 8 Overseas 2, 4
Extra ... 14 Sport 22, 23
Guardian Women ... 9
X-words 21, 22

Classified—18-21

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The ultimate answer is
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OVERSEAS NEWS

Moscow optimistic on prospects for Nixon visit

In the first Soviet commentary on President Nixon's proposed trip to Moscow in May, the Tass news agency said today that the visit could be a great event for world peace even though influential circles in the United States opposed it.

Yuri Kormilov, a senior political commentator for Tass, said the Soviet Union would approach the talks on the principle that there were no political or other problems which could be solved around a table if there was a will to agree.

"It goes without saying that the Soviet people take account of the fact that there are circles in the United States which try to hinder the carrying out of plans for peace and cooperation," Mr Kormilov wrote.

These circles had launched aggression in Vietnam, supported Israeli extremists and favoured continuing the arms race.

"The Soviet Union has given and will continue to give a decisive rebuff to the imperialist policy of aggression and war," the Tass commentator went on. "But in Soviet foreign policy a firm, decisive rebuff to aggression is invariably combined with a constructive line directed at settling pressing international problems and maintaining normal relations with States belonging to another social system."

The Soviet people approached the coming summit meeting from these positions, Mr Kormilov added.

Don Cook writes from Paris: When the new Soviet Ambassador to France, Pyotr Abramov, presented his credentials to President Pompidou at the Elysees Palace on October 6, he was instructed by the Kremlin to mention privately to the French President that Mr Nixon had been invited to

Moscow and had accepted. That was six days before Washington announced the visit.

This would mean that the Elysees and the French Foreign Ministry were sitting snugly with the news for six days before the American Embassy was even informed. This has given the French a good opportunity to express "considerable satisfaction" that the Soviet Union has observed its commitments for close political cooperation with France, and implied regrets that the United States did not show the same courtesy.

Mr Brezhnev is due in Paris on October 25 for a week's visit. It will be his first official trip to Western Europe and seems to mark another step in his increasing dominance of the foreign policy in the Soviet Union, parallel with his unofficial position in domestic affairs. — Los Angeles Times.



Princess Anne taking photographs during her tour of the ruins of Persepolis

A peace call by the Shah

Persepolis, October 14

THE SHAH, speaking at a banquet here tonight, urged world leaders to turn the world into one of love, peace and cooperation for mankind. He was addressing Heads of State and their representatives, and Government leaders who are attending celebrations to mark the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire.

Guests included Prince Philip and Princess Anne, the Soviet President, Mr Podgorny, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, and the American Vice-President Mr Spiro Agnew.

The Shah said it was a good omen that great personages of the world had assembled at Persepolis, the historic birthplace of the Persian empire.

"Past history is linked with the realities of today. Naturally such a bond of past and present achieved by understanding and friendship is to be taken as a good omen," he added.

"I have no doubt that our gathering this evening is one of men of goodwill for it is perfectly logical that no Head of State can have any other wish than the increasing material and spiritual progress of every individual in his nation."

"We must only hope that all these wishes are realised in such a way that each harmonises with and complements the other, so that the final outcome will be the attainment of the happiness of not just a part of the people of the world but of all mankind."

The "Magna Carta" of Cyrus the Great, which has been flown from the British Museum to Tehran, will be on display for the first time on Saturday when the Shah opens a museum.

Work on hormones wins the Nobel

By our Science Correspondent

Dr Earl Wilbur Sutherland, one of America's most distinguished biochemists, has been awarded the 1971 Nobel Prize for Medicine.

The announcement, made in Stockholm yesterday, says the award is for "discoveries concerning the mechanism of hormones," but Dr Sutherland's original work, published in 1960, has since then been shown to be of great significance in many apparently unrelated cellular functions.

His basic discovery was that the action of adrenaline on a cell involved a chemical messenger called cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cyclic AMP) which was made by a special enzyme in the cell wall.

It was later shown that this enzyme operated through this "messenger substance"—a discovery which opened up a new route for the understanding of all possible treatment of hormonal diseases.

But cyclic AMP is now believed to have many other important roles in the function of living cells. It is present in many living organisms, including bacteria, and since it plays a major role during periods when cells are adapting to new demands—change of environment—it is now believed to have been one of the primitive biochemical developments which made evolution possible.

It appears to be able to alter a whole range of functions and balance within the cell and, within the past few years, has been shown to play a vital role in the transmission system on nerve cells in the brain. This function is not yet understood, but the precedents of earlier cyclic AMP discoveries suggest that it will turn out to be of very great importance.

In a very positive sense, Dr Sutherland continues to be the architect of a whole range of biochemical investigations and discoveries whose importance is comparable to that of the travelling 40 years ago of the energy systems which drive the cell.

He is the thirty-seventh US scientist to win the award. With the proliferation of scientific research the allocation of Nobel prizes is becoming increasingly difficult and at times leads to controversy within scientific circles. But no one will question the selection of Dr Sutherland.

The award is worth 450,000 kroner, roughly £36,000.

Record low

The US dollar dropped to a record low on the Tokyo foreign exchange market yesterday, closing at 329.80 yen in interbank dealings.

It was the first time the dollar dropped below 330 yen since the "crisis" was foisted on August 2.

Senators demand cut in US aid to Cambodia

Washington, October 14

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today voted a 20 per cent cut in US military assistance to foreign countries.

It accepted a proposal by Senator John Sherman Cooper reducing overall military assistance for the current fiscal year from the \$708 million (\$283 million) requested by the Administration to \$565 million (\$235 million).

The committee's action, if approved by Congress, would reduce funds earmarked for South Korea, Cambodia, Taiwan, Turkey, Jordan and Greece. It does not, however, include military assistance funds for Vietnam, Thailand or Laos.

The committee did not stipulate a country-by-country reduction and a spokesman said this would be left to the Defence Department.

However, in a separate vote, yesterday, the committee recommended the ceiling of \$250 million on all forms of US military and economic assistance to Cambodia in the fiscal year 1972. Senator Clifford P. Case, who sponsored the provision, said it was intended to prevent an "indefinite escalation" of US outlay in Cambodia.

A second part of the amendment put a ceiling of 200 on the

number of American personnel in Cambodia, and a third part limited the number of third-country nationals who may be paid from US aid funds to 50.

The State Department said today that the amendment would seriously threaten Cambodia's defence capability.

A letter to the committee from the Acting Secretary of State, Mr John Irwin, said the cut in aid could greatly encourage North Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and dishearten the Government in Phnom Penh.

The threat to American forces in Vietnam would also be significantly increased, the letter said.

In Phnom Penh itself today, American sources said the US Embassy had recommended to Washington that 50 or 60 non-Americans should be employed for military tasks, including the training of Cambodian forces.

American servicemen in Cambodia are banned under American law from taking on combat roles, although some work as advisers to Cambodian officers engaged in field operations. American sources in Phnom Penh said yesterday that the new recruits were likely to be from countries, such as South Korea, which have been fighting in South Vietnam. — Reuters and UPI.

Fighting a way out of fumes

Rouen, October 14

The State cannot ignore the fact when the need is not understood, public, said M. Béteille, Minister for the Plan.

A lengthy speech, the Minister's first since the conference devoted to protection of nature, environment, which began until Monday, was heard in the Chamber.

With that single aim he optimises what he has the most in function of such events present time, the sense of opinion in a situation where the problem is the awareness of danger than the lack of combat it.

Similarly, Rouen very type of French which may be so irrevocably in a general defensive action now, its may be a presidential candidate Jean Lecanuet, never saying that it is not the polluted town in France as the fog on the open of the river, it must be among the.

The vigorous development of mixed industry in a which, formerly, was almost wholly on its textile industry, has the town's prosperity with the heavy press serious threat to its architecture.

Fortunately it has a threat early, and the initiative in organising conference and exhibition been rewarded by the two exhibitors from nine tries. They are demonstrating techniques and means for preventing remedying pollution in field, whether it is dust instead of merely jettisoning industrial waste, red noise in house or factory fittings with "straw" which drastically reduces toxicity of exhaust fumes.

First weed

During the week scientists and industry will succeed each other the platform to deal with the most serious aspects of pollution, which covered pollution, the handling industrial waste and reinforced the impression that the first need is to existing measures.

We learnt that the nations governing bodies in the field have been in effect for two but is "generally ignored" that even such intrinsically industrial waste as the residue from paper mills be destroyed by burning, "in the hands" of the "waste" with the latest inference that the smaller ones where it is run off into rivers; that are "relatively strict" against fouling of the sea shore by ships and refineries, but that means of enforcement to be very largely adequate.

BBC wants more loans

described as false President

Nixon's statement at a press conference this week that the US engagement in South Vietnam would end by the middle of next year, far from making the "significant" progress claimed by Mr Nixon, had deteriorated, Mr Thi claimed. — Reuters and UPI.

Record low

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A test under scrutiny

Washington, October 14

District Court Judge George L. Hart, Jr, has ordered the Federal Government to produce documents it considered "adverse." This led to a heated argument between Judge Hart and Mr David Sive, for the Committee for Nuclear Responsibility.

Mr Sive argued that the Government should produce a broad range of documents to back a statement made to the Environmental Protection Agency in July.

"We're not going to turn this thing around to make the Atomic Energy Commission justify its findings," the Judge said. "We will require them to produce all that is producible that might show it (the test) is not contained, and will have adverse environmental effects."

"I am not yet God," the Judge added. "There are some things that I don't even think should be disclosed to courts. It's none of my goddam business."

It was not clear what action the Judge would take though he indicated he would not take the case to trial. "If all the information is disclosed and the Act (Environmental Protection) is satisfied," he said, "there may not be a trial." — Washington Post.

Normally we had 1 and recent experiences of consequences of this state affairs. In 1969 the fish of Honfleur were thrown of work because the estuaries had so much polluted that they could neither fish nor mussels. Considering that Administration was reliable because the laws against pollution were not being enforced, they sued. One after another declared incompetent to deal with case. The injured wonder whether new or should be set up to solely with pollution.

THE REGIONS (Variations on Radio 4)

Midlands, East Anglia, 5.55 a.m. News, 7.55-7.58 p.m. News, 12.55-1.00 p.m. News, 5.55-6.00 p.m. News, 11.55-12.00 p.m. News.

North, North-west, 5.55 a.m. News, 7.55-7.58 p.m. News, 12.55-1.00 p.m. News, 5.55-6.00 p.m. News, 11.55-12.00 p.m. News.

South, South-west, 5.55 a.m. News, 7.55-7.58 p.m. News, 12.55-1.00 p.m. News, 5.55-6.00 p.m. News, 11.55-12.00 p.m. News.

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EEC in power quest

By our Correspondent

Two British experts are among 14 who have been appointed to the EEC Committee to prepare a report on how the European Parliament legislative and budgetary powers should be increased.

They are Mr Andrew Shonfield, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and John Mitchell, professor of law at Edinburgh University and an authority on Community laws.

The group, from the six and the four candidate countries, is to be chaired by Professor Georges Vedel, of Paris University. It will begin work in Brussels next week and report back within six months to the Commission which will then make proposals to the EEC.

The experts will examine possibilities for the "gradual" transfer of certain prerogatives of national institutions to Community institutions with a view to giving the Community "an effective institutional system."

They will study the relationship between national law and Community law, future budgetary and political controls by the European Parliament, and universal direct elections to Parliament.

The Commission has also set up two task forces of officials to study trade problems with the United States and to prepare the proposed summit conference of Heads of State of the six and the countries applying for membership.

More free milk

Harlow Council, Essex, voted 22-1 last night to defy the Government by providing free milk for schoolchildren aged between seven and 11.

100 women

Four of Oxford's men's colleges should admit about 100 women a year, says a report of a working party.

Israel asks US for aircraft

Moscow, October 14

The Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr Eban, had a 50-minute meeting in New York yesterday with the American Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, and told reporters afterwards that he had emphasised the need for the United States to resume supplying aircraft to Israel to maintain the balance of forces in the Middle East.

The two men met as President Sadat of Egypt returned home from Moscow where he had had two days of talks with the Soviet leaders. A joint statement issued in Moscow on Wednesday said that the two leaders had agreed to take steps to strengthen the Egyptian armed forces.

Mr Eban criticised the joint Soviet-Egyptian communiqué, which he said contained not a "single moderate, truthful, or peaceful word."

Questioned about the possible effect on the Middle East situation of President Nixon's proposed visit to Moscow next week, Mr Eban said: "It is a long way away in Israel terms. Our concerns are more immediate."

On his return journey from

Moscow, President Sadat

conferred in Damascus yesterday with the Syrian head of state, General Assad. Syria, Egypt, and Libya together form the Federation of Arab Republics.

As Mr Sadat left last night for Cairo, General Assad said their talks had been successful and topical. "We discussed matters related to the federation, and to Sadat's recent visit to Moscow," he added.

While the two Presidents were meeting Israeli fighter planes penetrated Syrian air space and were driven off by Syrian aircraft. An Israeli military spokesman said the planes came from the direction of the occupied Golan Heights.

The incident was the first to have been reported by Damascus since the Middle East ceasefire came into effect 14 months ago.

The spokesman gave no indication of the number of Israeli planes involved, the duration of the incident, or whether there had been any casualties.

In Tel-Aviv an Israeli military spokesman denied that any such incident had occurred.

New Cosmos launch

Moscow, October 14

The Soviet Union yesterday launched her third cluster of eight Cosmos satellites. Each of the previous single-rocket launchings came about a month before one of Russia's two prolonged manned space flights, but there was no connection there with any connection.

Yesterday's orbiting of Cosmos 444 to 451 followed the pattern set by the other two—in April, 1970, and May this year. Dr Charles Sheldon, a scientist working for the United States Library of Congress, said the eight spacecraft launched last year were designed as navigation aids or for electronic intelligence.

Thirty-seven days after Cosmos 336 to 343 were blasted into space, Russia launched Soyuz-9, manned by two men, on its record-breaking 15-day flight, on June 1, 1970.

Thirty days after a second group of eight satellites was launched this year, Soyuz-11, went into its 24-day flight, which set a new record, but ended in the deaths of the three cosmonauts on board.

The coincidence of timing seemed significant, but some observers pointed to the fact the Cosmos clusters were orbited at a different angle to the equator from the manned craft which might rule out their being used as navigation aids in the Soyuz experiments.

10 20 Schools: 10 20 Conflict: 11 0 Song and Story: 11 22 Look, Listen: 11 35 Just Love: 12 noon Time of your Life.

12 15-12 30 p.m. Conservative Party Conference. 1 40 Schools: 1 40 Meeting our Needs: 2 30 Rules, Rules, Rules: 2 30 Primary French. 2 30 Racing from Newmarket: 2 30, 3 5, 5 35, 6 35, 7 35, 8 35, 9 35, 10 35, 11 35, 12 35 Name of the Game: 12 35 News, Weather in French.

MIDLANDS (ATV).—10 20 a.m.-12 15 p.m. Schools. 1 40 Schools: 2 30-1 35 Racing from Newmarket: 1 40, 2 30, 3 35, 4 35, 5 35, 6 35, 7 35, 8 35, 9 35, 10 35, 11 35, 12 35 Name of the Game: 12 35 News, Weather in French. 1 40 Pinky and Perky. 1 40 Tea Break. 1 40 25 Skippy. 1 40 Arthur! 1 40 25 Freewheelers. 1 40 25 News. 1 40 Today: Eamonn Andrews. 1 40 New Dick Van Dyke Show. 1 40 Y Dydd.

NORTHERN (Granada).—6 30 a.m. Conservative Party Conference. 10 20 Schools. 12 15-12 30 p.m. Conservative Party Conference. 1 40 Schools: 2 30 Racing from Newmarket: 1 40, 2 30, 3 35, 4 35, 5 35, 6 35, 7 35, 8 35, 9 35, 10 35, 11 35, 12 35 Name of the Game: 12 35 News, Weather in French. 1 40 Pinky and Perky. 1 40 Tea Break. 1 40 25 Skippy. 1 40 Arthur! 1 40 25 Freewheelers. 1 40 25 News. 1 40 Today: Eamonn Andrews. 1 40 New Dick Van Dyke Show. 1 40 Y Dydd.

LONDON WEEKEND 7 0 Sky's the Limit. 7 30 The Persuaders! 8 30 Fenn Street Gang. 9 0 Justice: "By Order of the Magistrates." 10 35 Marty Feldman Comedy Machine. 11 30 The Prisoner. 12 25 a.m. Glory of Love.

ANGLIA.—9 30 a.m. Conservative Party Conference. 10 20 Schools. 12 15-12 30 p.m. Conservative Party Conference. 1 40 Schools: 2 30 Racing from Newmarket: 1 40, 2 30, 3 35, 4 35, 5 35, 6 35, 7 35, 8 35, 9 35, 10 35, 11 35, 12 35 Name of the Game: 12 35 News, Weather in French. 1 40 Pinky and Perky. 1 40 Tea Break. 1 40 25 Skippy. 1 40 Arthur! 1 40 25 Freewheelers. 1 40 25 News. 1 40 Today: Eamonn Andrews. 1 40 New Dick Van Dyke Show. 1 40 Y Dydd.

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WEST & WALES (HTV).—9 30 a.m. Conservative Party Conference. 10 20 Schools. 12 15-12 30 p.m. Conservative Party Conference. 1 40 Schools: 2 30 Racing from Newmarket: 1 40, 2 30, 3 35, 4 35, 5 35, 6 35, 7 35, 8 35, 9 35, 10 35, 11 35, 12 35 Name of the Game: 12 35 News, Weather in French. 1 40 Pinky and Perky. 1 40 Tea Break. 1 40 25 Skippy. 1 40 Arthur! 1 40 25 Freewheelers. 1 40 25 News. 1 40 Today: Eamonn Andrews. 1 40 New Dick Van Dyke Show. 1 40 Y Dydd.

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TELEVISION

P. G. WODEHOUSE on his 90th birthday, still giving interviews, this time to "Review." They also have a new creation from jazz-pop man Mike Gibbs, and Edwardian fashion from the V & A (BBC-2, 9 20). Another period epic: wheeling-dealing shipping men when Liverpool loomed on steam are the BBC's latest how in saga-land ("The Onedin Line," BBC-1, 9 20). Elsewhere, Edmund Ward writes tonight's "Justice" (ITV, 9 0).

BBC-1

9 39-11 55 a.m. Schools: 9 39 Out of the Past: 10 0 Look and Read: 10 25-1

مركز من العجل

The Westbury inside story: pocket edition

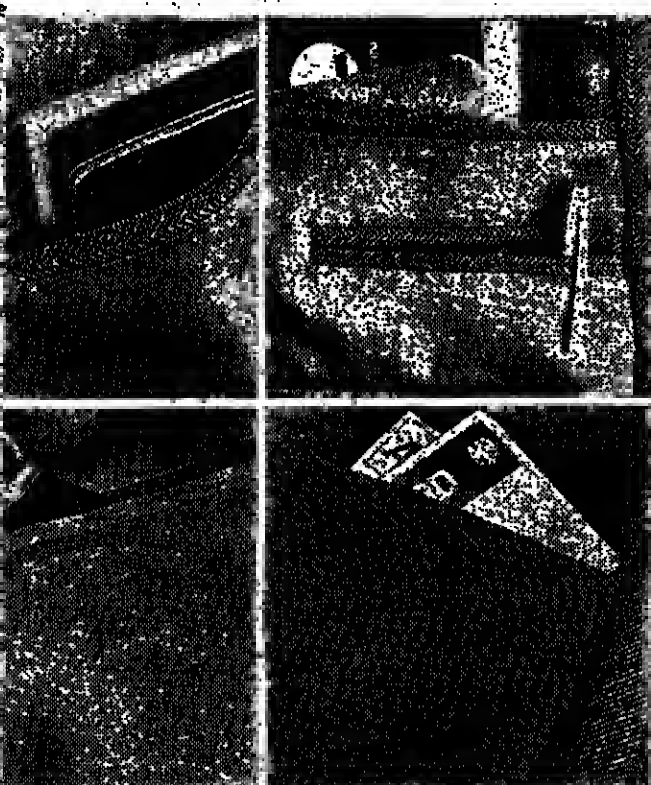
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Come inside

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stbury gives you pockets where you
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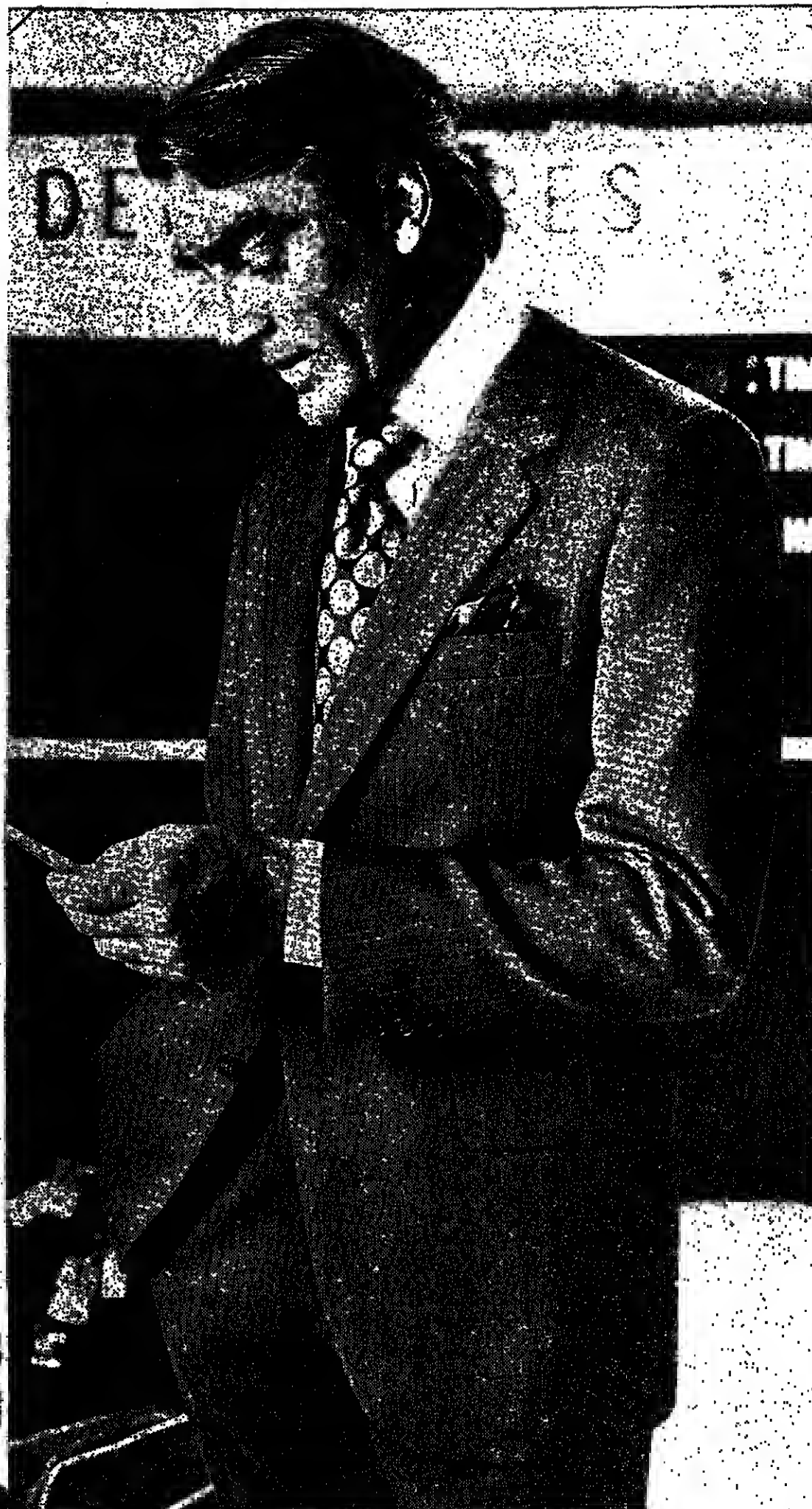
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Keep your balance

Balance isn't just something for trapeze artists. Tailors can in many cases be judged solely on the balance or 'hang' of a garment. So when you slip on a Westbury, you find it's not just your size. It's your *fit*. It hangs from a smooth shoulder line to give you that terrific tailored look.

Ay, there's the rub!

One of the first places to show a ragged look is where trousers meet shoes. (Worse still, if trousers reach ground).

Constant rubbing causes fraying.

Westbury trousers have been given extra protection against this area of contact. And that's not the end of the inside story!

Westbury trouser lining reaches further down the leg to prevent that baggy-kneed appearance which can so easily put a dent in your image.

What's your style?

Westbury tailors know pretty accurately the man they're making for. He's what you might call a left-wing conservative. He wants flair. But not the gimmicky kind that's out-of-date overnight. Westbury gives him design and cut that's here today and here tomorrow.



Price of success

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Japan still under

Scrutiny for spy activities

By PETER HARVEY

Intelligence agents investigating espionage in Japan are examining the activities of about 40 officials from European embassies and trade delegations. The first came to the notice of the security services in this year, when the case against Soviet officials was investigated.

Some of the men and women whose activities are being investigated may have had close contact with the KGB and the GRU. The KGB has been active in Japan for some time, and the GRU has been active in Japan for some time.

London embassies of the KGB and the GRU have been active in Japan for some time, and the KGB has been active in Japan for some time.

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Queen praises design of new dam

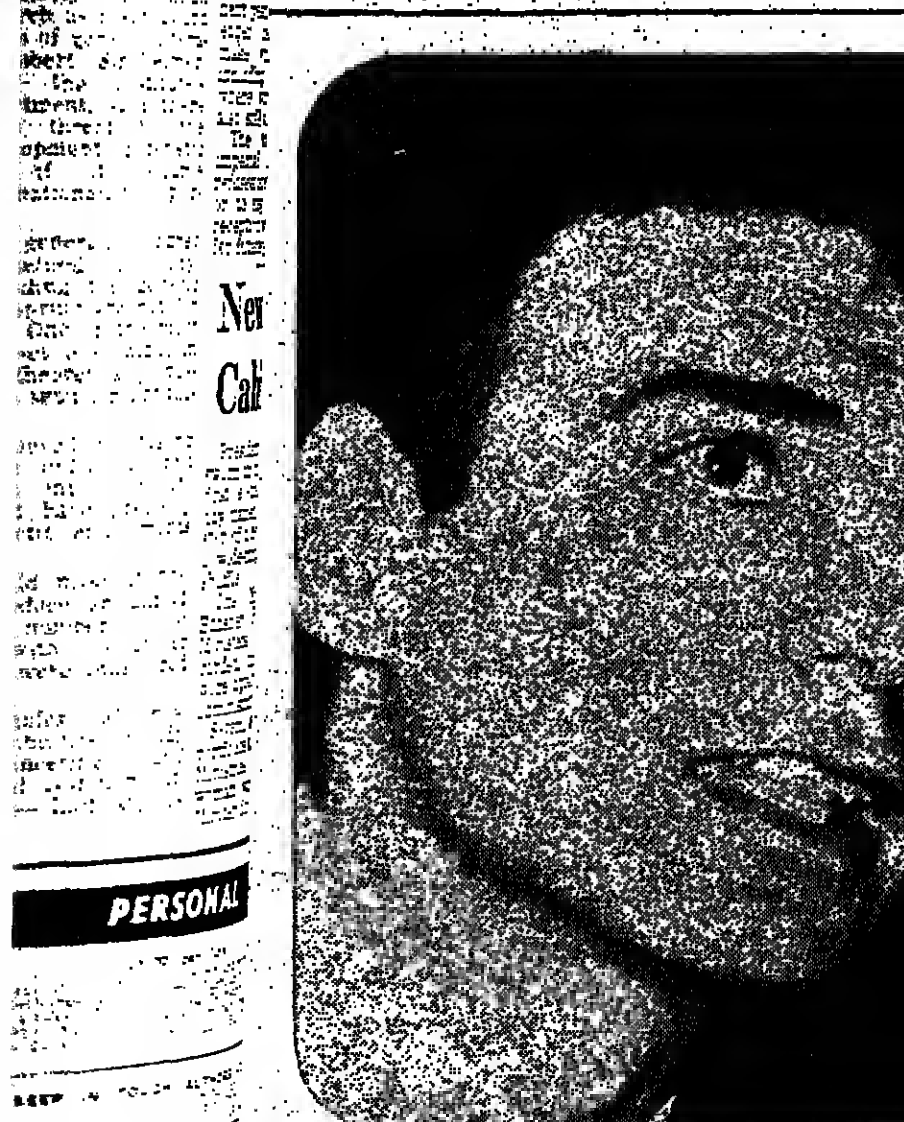
Queen inaugurated the millions of Scammonden dam near Huddersfield today, and said that it was "a virtue can be out of a necessity—even if it has changed the landscape."

The dam is the highest earth dam in Britain. Across it, for more than a quarter mile, runs the M62 trans-pennine motorway, which the also opened.

To construct a dam the size of Scammonden was a fine achievement and to build a motorway across it at the same time was remarkable, the Queen said.

"Thanks to the foresight and imagination of its designers, this reservoir will provide the community not only with an essential water supply but also with an area for leisure and recreation."

Leader comment, page 12



WATCH OUT FOR NADER

Ralph Nader, the controversial American consumer advocate, flies in this weekend at the invitation of The Observer. He is best known as the man who tries to keep industry on its toes and in the United States he has come to be feared by both industrialists and politicians.

More recently, he has criticised the safety standards of European motor manufacturers. But he is just as concerned about adulterated food, old people's homes and standards of service from banks and doctors.

Michael Davie has been in the US to study the Nader phenomenon. Read the first of his reports on Sunday exclusively in

THE OBSERVER

Blaze kills 4 children

Four children died in a fire yesterday in their terrace home in Meadow Street, Moss-side, Manchester. The mother and another son escaped, but they were taken to hospital in a critical condition.

Firemen were on the scene within two minutes but the heat was too intense for them to enter the house immediately.

The four children are believed to be aged between six and 15. All were found dead on the second floor.

Firemen rescued their mother from a bedroom on the first floor. While they were trying to reach the second floor, a youth staggered from the back of the house suffering from burns and the effects of smoke. He said he had climbed down a drainpipe. The father of the family is believed to have been sleeping on the ground floor, and to have escaped through the front door.

Police said: "The people involved are a coloured family. There is nothing to suggest at this stage that the fire was anything but accidental. We cannot see any connection between the blaze and other fires elsewhere."

The children who died were Sylvia Walters, aged 15, Yvonne Watson, eight, her brother, Charles Jonathan, seven, and Stephen Waldron, six.

An oil heater is thought to have been dropped and caused the fire. The fact that it could be carried while alight identifies it as one of several hundred thousand old heaters which can still be used, and sold, or resold though they do not conform to new safety standards.

A boy aged 15 months died in a fire in a first-floor room in Alexandra Park Road, Muswell Hill, North London, yesterday. Three brothers working on a house next door were beaten back by smoke and flames as they tried to rescue the child.

UCS man stole from yard

An employee of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders was fined £10 yesterday for stealing 10lb. of brass from the Scotstown yard. Robert Bruce (20), of St Vincent Street, Glasgow, pleaded guilty.



The proposed hotel is seen on the right of the bridge in this artist's impression

Walker says no to Avon Gorge hotel

By Judy Hillman, Planning Correspondent

MR PETER WALKER, Secretary for the Environment, has rejected proposals for a 126-room hotel in the side of the Avon Gorge near Clifton suspension bridge. As Bristol City Corporation had granted outline planning permission it seems likely that the developers will claim considerable compensation.

The directors of Grand Hotel Company Bristol Ltd, a subsidiary of Mount Charlotte Investments, will meet their legal advisers in a few days.

Mr Walker, in accepting his inspectors' report on the public inquiry held early this summer, said that the massing and hard geometric lines of the building would be inappropriate in such a unique setting.

The row broke at the beginning of the year when Bristol planning committee gave the go-ahead in principle in a mere 22 days. Amenity groups headed the Department of the Environment with furious letters, no mean accomplishment since the postal strike was in progress. Finally Mr Walker announced the special inquiry on the very day that the planning committee was to consider details of the scheme as submitted by the architects Watkins Gray Woodgate International.

One explanation for the attempt to speed the planning process was the need to get substantial works carried out before the end of March so as to qualify for £126,000 from the Treasury under a scheme providing hotel developments with aid of £1,000 per bedroom. This is likely to cost the country upwards of £30 millions.

Certain works were done on the site, presumably in the hope that the inquiry would merely delay and not halt construction.

Mr Walker plans to make a revocation order under section 207 of the 1962 Town and Country Planning Act which would give the parties involved at least 28 days to comment. They can then ask for a public inquiry, although it is difficult to see the Minister coming to a different verdict. After this, compensation would be a matter for the Lands Tribunal.

Bristol Corporation was silent on this subject yesterday. "It is impossible at this stage to consider the question of compensation," an official said. "This can be done only if and when a claim is received from the developers." However, it is conceivable that a claim could cover abortive architectural work, loss of development value, and perhaps even the work already carried out on site.

Cambridge is also faced with the possibility of heavy compensation in connection with a £2 millions hotel scheme which the Minister modified. The reasons in this case are different, however, and a second public inquiry will be held in the hope of some solution.

Aircraft strategy 'urgent'

By our Air Correspondent

Can Britain afford to neglect £12,000 millions of potential aerospace business over the next 20 years? This is the anxious query at the heart of a document which was published yesterday by the Air League, and which will be distributed to all MPs and to selected senior civil servants.

The figure is derived from estimates that £50,000 millions of military and £40,000 millions of civil aerospace equipment will be purchased in the Western world during that period, and that Britain's share is likely to drop from the present 15 per cent to at least 10 per cent.

The Air League's fear is that without better long-term planning even this smaller share will not be achieved. It says that, apart from the special case of Concorde, Britain will soon be out of the major civil aircraft business altogether, except as a subcontractor to the European Airbus programme. The league suggests that the Government and the industry between them should:

- 1 PRESS on with research into short and vertical take-off aircraft;
- 2 LAUNCH a more conventional civil programme in the meantime;
- 3 FIND an advanced military programme in which Britain can take the design leadership;
- 4 ESTABLISH what the league believes to be a probable requirement for a British air superiority fighter;
- 5 START building a short or vertical take-off replacement for the RAF's Hercules transport as an all-British or British-led programme;
- 6 IMPROVE the planning of guided weapons development and of participation in space programmes;
- 7 CONDUCT an urgent joint evaluation of these requirements on the initiative of the new Government organisation for defence procurement and civil aerospace.

In fact, the forthcoming "Marshall Plan" for British aerospace, a report being prepared for the Cabinet by an inter-departmental Whitehall committee headed by Sir Robert Marshall, should go some way to meet the Air League's complaints.

ITV-2 rebuff by unions

By our own Reporter

Independent Television's intense lobbying for a second channel has lost some support from the unions. The Federation of Broadcasting Unions has declined the IFA's invitation to a meeting next month.

Mr Tom Rhys, secretary of the federation, said it would be foolish to take a decision on ITV-2 when a comprehensive inquiry into broadcasting was likely to begin soon.

[No indication of an imminent inquiry has yet come from the Ministry of Pensions although a review before the Television Act expires in 1976 is certain.]

The Federation has left it to individual member unions to decide if they will attend the consultation. The musicians will go, but only, said Mr John Morton, general secretary, to stress that no decision should be taken until after a Government inquiry. The Association of Broadcasting Staff will also be represented.

Students keep up sit-in

About 150 students continued yesterday their occupation of the administrative block at Huddersfield Polytechnic. They are protesting at a decision by the governors not to enrol any first-year students this term at the school of architecture, and claim they have the full backing of all lecturers at the school.

Mr Jeffrey Walton, principal lecturer at the school, spoke to the students yesterday. Staff are preparing a list of points which they intend to put to the governors on behalf of the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutes.

Benn says: Destroy barriers of secrecy

By our Labour Staff

The barriers of secrecy which conceal much of the thinking of the Labour Party leadership must be torn down, Mr Anthony Wedgwood-Benn, new chairman of the party, says in this week's edition of "Labour Weekly."

People cannot shape the policies that affect them unless they know what is going on. "The Labour Party, nationally and locally, has in the past sometimes seemed obsessed with secrecy. The time has come to open up our work," he says.

Like the outgoing chairman, Mr Ian Mikardo, Mr Benn

Miners get tough

By KEITH HARPER

Miners may ban overtime from November 1 and strike at a later date.

This threat follows a meeting yesterday of the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers which decided unanimously to recommend to a special delegate conference on Thursday the calling of the ban and a withdrawal from all consultative machinery.

A ban on overtime, if it lasted for some weeks, could have a telling effect on stocks of coal but would not damage the union financially. "There is a hell of a lot of coal being produced on overtime—perhaps too much," said Mr Joe Gormley, NUM president.

NUM officials say stocks of coal are maintained by the amount of overtime worked. The Coal Board claims that a ban on overtime would not be an immediate problem, although it says overtime is equivalent to just over 15 per cent of work done a week.

Next week's conference will also be asked to give the executive the authority to call a strike. A ballot would have to be taken and the result would not be known until early December.

Mr Gormley made it quite clear, however, that members would not receive strike pay.

The union has about £1 million for such a purpose, but this would be used up within a week. A more likely tactic would be to call selective strikes in militant areas like South Wales, Scotland, and Yorkshire.

The union executive rejected the NCB's offer of £1.80 a week already rejected, £1.50 a week backdated to September 31, and another 75p would have cost the NCB an extra £27 millions, and amounts to just over 7 per cent. It is thought the Board will improve its offer, which might give lower-paid workers increases of up to 11 per cent. Those on higher pay would receive less.

The national executive of the Bakers' Union yesterday rejected a pay offer and threatened to strike. The offer amounted to £2 a week for men and £1.75 for women. A meeting with the employers on October 28 has been arranged.

The London dock branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union voted 3,137-1,239 in favour of an offer which means more than £40 basic pay a week for most of its members.

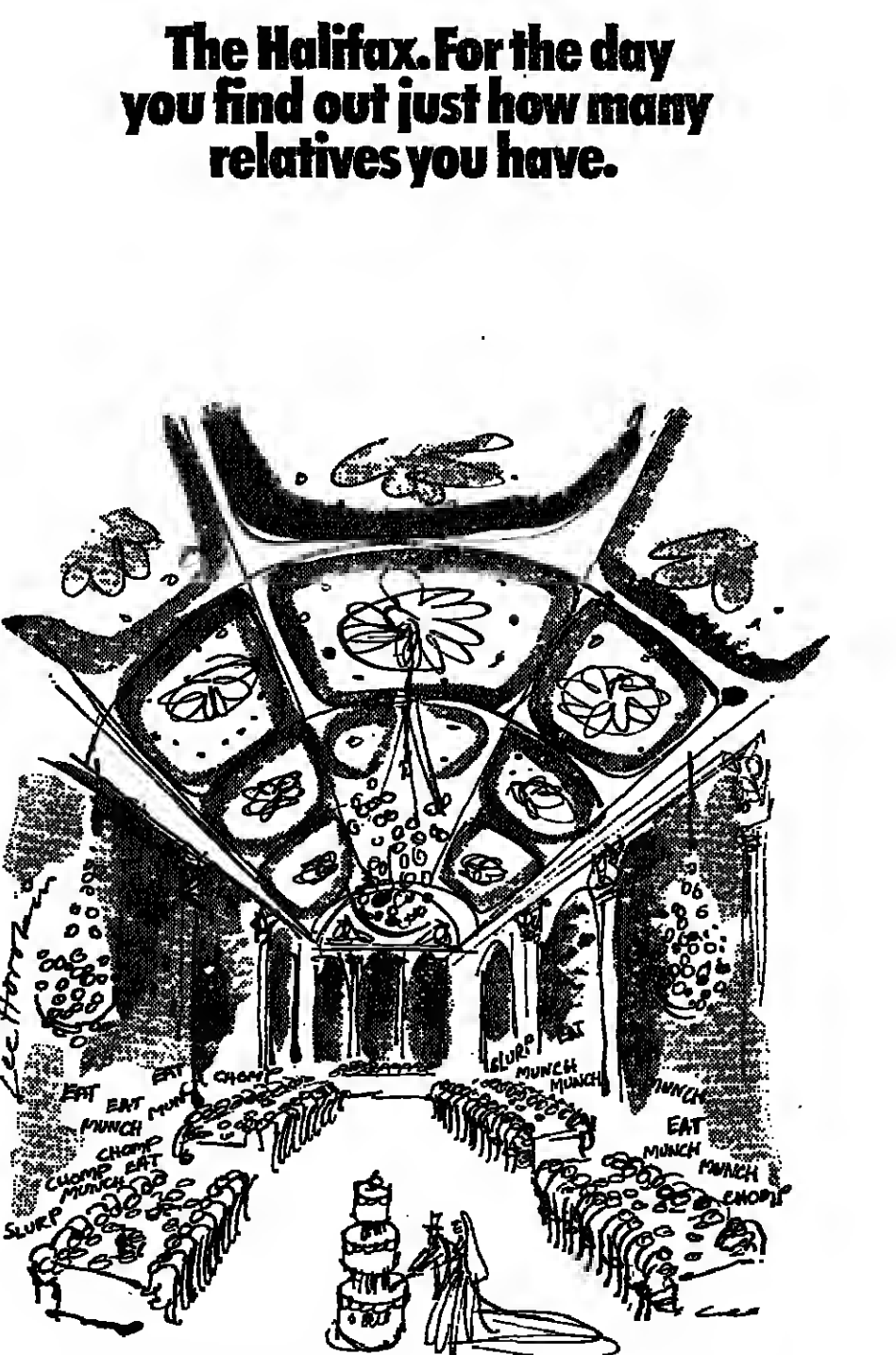
The National Amalgamated Stevedores, and Dockers have the NCB's offer of £1.80 a week already rejected, £1.50 a week backdated to September 31, and another 75p would have cost the NCB an extra £27 millions, and amounts to just over 7 per cent. It is thought the Board will improve its offer, which might give lower-paid workers increases of up to 11 per cent. Those on higher pay would receive less.

Appeal on 'OZ' soon

By our own Reporter

The appeal by the three editors of "OZ" against their prison sentences for offences under the Obscene Publications Act will be heard in the Court of Criminal Appeal in the first week of November. Richard Neville, James Anderson, and Felix Dennis were sentenced in August to 15, 12, and nine months respectively. They were found guilty of publishing an obscene and indecent article—"OZ 28, Schoolkids' Issue." Mr Neville was also recommended for deportation.

At the time of the sentences it was reckoned that it would take six months before a transcript of Judge Argyle's summing-up would be ready.



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It's always nice to know it's there

Shipbuilding and engineering unions at York Unions Impatience at in talks 'delay' over on BSA wage claim

National officials of the trade unions with members at the Midlands motorcycle factories of Birmingham Small Arms are to meet their local officers on Wednesday to hear detailed reports on the likely effects of the company's decision to make about 3,000 workers redundant.

The meeting, in Birmingham, is expected to be a preliminary to talks between national leaders of the engineering unions and company spokesmen to see if large-scale redundancy can be avoided.

Apart from the sheer numbers involved, the BSA redundancy announcement, made last week, has caused serious concern among leaders of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions. After a meeting of the confederation executive in York yesterday the president, Mr Frank Briggs, said he and his colleagues were particularly disturbed because a high percentage of those likely to lose their jobs were skilled workers. The main danger seemed to be that many of those forced out of the industry would never return.

When national officials of the engineering union meet the company they are expected to place the blame squarely on management for the company's financial difficulties.

Nearly 5,000 BSA workers walked out of the company's factory at Small Heath, Birmingham, yesterday to join a march and protest meeting against the redundancies. Mr George Evans, the district organiser of the National Union of Vehicle Builders, told the meeting: "We will not tolerate the serving of notices on our members. The factory must be kept viable by help from the Government if necessary."

BSA cash deal, page 15

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY, Northern Labour Correspondent

The pay claim of £700 millions which faces Britain's engineering employers has become a source of dispute before negotiations even start.

Union leaders representing 2.5 million workers in the industry made clear yesterday their growing impatience with the employers' failure, so far, to respond to a claim which was tabled in detail two months ago. The Engineering Employers' Federation, which negotiates for about 5,000 firms, including some of the industry's leading companies, promptly denied any suggestion that it was dragging its feet over negotiations.

The irritation on the part of the unions, however, was a further sign of the tension between the two sides of the industry over a number of crucial issues. The executive of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, which met in York, demanded a meeting with the employers as soon as possible to hear the response to a claim which the employers estimate will add about 40 per cent to costs.

The claim — the largest ever faced by employers in the industry — calls for big increases for all grades of workers, shorter hours, longer holidays, and improvements in some fringe benefits, including pension rights. The employers will certainly reject the claim in its present form. They have already told the unions that demands cannot be met.

The unions are anxious to know what the employers are

prepared to offer. The confederation president, Mr Frank Briggs, said the claim for a new pay agreement, to replace the one which expires at the end of this year, had been put forward early to allow ample time for negotiations.

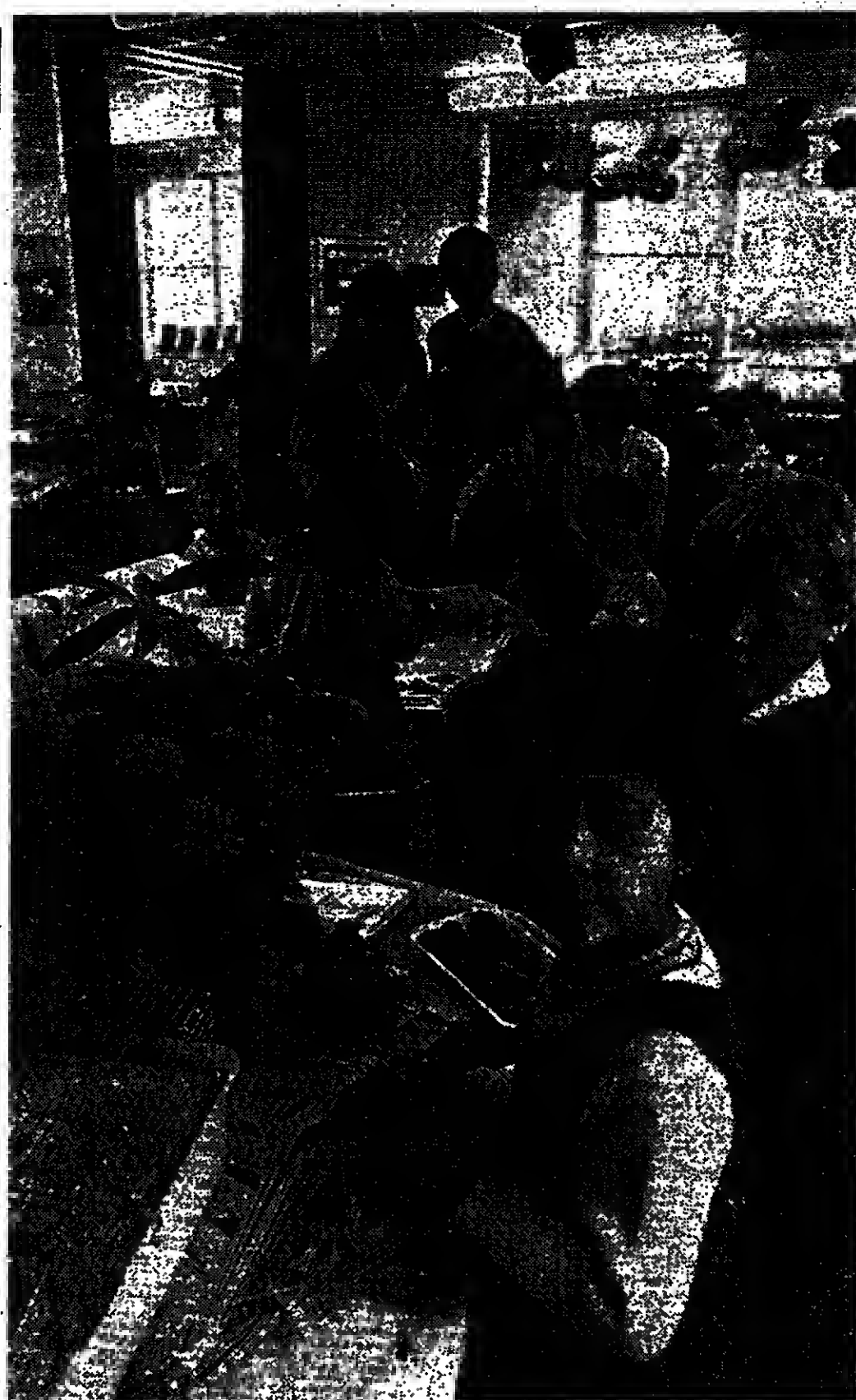
Mr Michael Bett, the director of the Engineering Employers' Federation, said the employers were dealing as quickly as possible with the most complex claim they had ever received. All firms in the federation had to be canvassed for their views on a proposed offer and this was being done.

Complex problems

The employers are having to deal simultaneously with a pay claim on behalf of clerical workers and with the complex problems arising from the unions' decision to withdraw by the end of the year, from the existing procedure agreement for settling disputes in the engineering industry.

This is a protest against the employers' refusal, throughout three years of talks, to concede the unions' demands for a "status quo obligation" to be placed on the employers. This would prevent employers from making any disputed changes in working arrangements until full consultations had been held.

The employers want to retain the right to make some summary changes. The argument caused a breakdown in talks and unless there are new moves to reopen them the industry will have no formal machinery for settling disputes after the end of this year.



PLANTS interspersed by cages and tanks for birds, animals, and insects are displayed in the new building for Gloucester Infants' School, Peckham, South-east London.

The single-story rectangular building has an open plan arrangement of six linked teaching spaces which unfold

three landscaped courtyards. It was opened yesterday by Mr Richard Baker, best known to the children as a storyteller on television.

Home Office explains why student was expelled

A Pakistani student who was refused entry to Britain to take a course in textiles at Bolton technical college was said by an examiner to have a knowledge of physics assessed at nil and a knowledge of mathematics which was 10 per cent of requirements. This is one of the reasons given by the Home Office for his expulsion.

Mr Ayaz Jahan Zaib presented a certificate from Pakistan which is generally recognised to be equivalent to "O" levels, but is different in some particulars from that held by the Bolton College.

According to the Home Office, Mr Zaib was detained by his Immigration Branch when he

landed at Heathrow Airport, London on September 19, and was examined there by an unnamed assessor from Uxbridge technical college.

Bolton college said they would accept the assessment of the Uxbridge examiner. His written report said that Mr Zaib would require a year's tuition to bring him up to "O" level standard. Bolton accepted the decision, and Mr Zaib was refused admission. The Home Office states, on the grounds that the immigration officer was not satisfied that he was a genuine and realistic student.

After representations from a lawyer acting for Mr Zaib, the

Home Office agreed to postpone his removal from Britain to allow a Bolton examiner to come to London.

On September 28 (after Mr Zaib had been held for nine days) they told his solicitor that unless he took positive action before that afternoon Mr Zaib would be sent home. Later, the Home Office says, Bolton college telephoned to say that they could not send anyone down before October 1, and that in any case they considered it a waste of time in view of the Uxbridge examiner's report.

When told that Mr Zaib was to be expelled at 4.15 p.m. that day the Bolton college said that as far as they were concerned that ended the matter.

Falls Rd. Side Story

RELIGIOUS HATRED in Northern Ireland stood in the way of a romance between a Roman Catholic schoolboy and a Protestant girl, so they fled together from Belfast to England.

William Steele, aged 19, and Deborah Dowdy, aged 16, an apprentice hairdresser, had been courting for about a year when their parents said they must not meet again because of their different faiths.

Their runaway romance ended in a Leeds court yesterday, when they admitted stealing from a shop at Leeds.

Mr Malcolm Sorokin, defending, said: "They are Romeo and Juliet 1971-style. They have acted with the same immaturity as their historical counterparts. They have run away and, when the need has arisen, have stolen food."

Detective Sergeant Sean Mackenna said the couple had learned their lesson. "I feel this is a case of two young people who have let their romantic association go to their heads."

The stipendiary magistrate, Mr John Randolph, giving them each a conditional discharge for one year, said: "I understand the difficulties that exist for you back home, but nonetheless I think it is the right place for you."

William, of Brunel Way, Belfast, and Deborah, of Fairview Park, Whitehall Road, Newtonabbey, Belfast, admitted shoplifting and asked for four similar offences to be considered.

As they left the court with Deborah's father, William said: "We are going back to Belfast, and I hope we can sort out our difficulties there."

Miss Barbara Mayo, aged 24, the schoolteacher who left her home in Hammersmith, London, in October last year to hitchhike to Catterick, Yorkshire, and was found strangled in a wood beside the M1, was murdered, an inquest decided in Chesterfield yesterday.

Mr Owen Parsons, a solicitor who has acted for the trade unions, said that the Act permitted a closed shop, but if an employee decided not to remain in a union an employer might be forced to sack him.

It was unfair to discriminate against a man for exercising his basic right to choose whether to belong to a union, and employers would be highly vulnerable in these types of cases. A number of victimisation claims could follow.

Injuries to beaten child 'terrifying'

A girl, aged 10, was made to strip naked and, punched, thrown to the floor, and kicked, a murder was told yesterday. Lynn Andrews's mother was helplessly as her daughter was attacked by Ray Day, with whom she was living, Mr Henry Fox prosecuting, said at the Central Criminal Court.

Day (34), unemployed, of Middle Park Avenue, Eltham, London, denied murdering the child in Mr Pownall alleged that Day "severely attacked" one of Mrs Andrews's four children in her marriage, causing fatal injuries. "He then took an overdose of drugs himself and was later found unconscious."

Mr Pownall said the trouble started when Day shouted that Lynn was late home from school at about 4.20 on May 11. He claimed she had been late back in the morning and that she must have been meeting someone. "In fact, she had been sent out to get the family allowance," Mr Pownall said.

Day tried to revive Lynn upstairs. He helped Andrews to bed, "who would appear she took a sleeping tablet and so did defendant". A post-mortem examination revealed a "terrifying" set of injuries on Lynn. The of death was haemorrhage of the liver, and ruptured the large fold of the men which surrounds the liver. The trial continues today.

Judge unfair — taxmen

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

An Appeal Court judge who accused taxmen of "pursuing the taxpayer by being unfair" the Inland Revenue Staff Federation said yesterday.

Lord Justice Sachs said on Wednesday that the time had come "to curb the pursuit of the taxpayer by the taxman." He was commenting on a case in which a man aged 76 denied that he was liable to tax on £55,671 he received between 1942 and 1951. The tax inspectors had claimed that he had failed to establish the money had come from betting.

The Taxes Management Act of 1970 allows tax matters to be recalled as far back as 1936-7 if a case of fraud or wilful default is involved. The federation said "Revenue officers can only do what the law allows and requires them to do."

Mr Evelyn Hulbert-Powell, the director of the Income Tax Payers' Society, also disagreed with the judge. There should be no time limit if an alleged fraud were involved, he said. "If it is a case of an old indiscretion, inefficiency, inactivity, or neglect we would say leave the unfortunate fellow alone."

The Inland Revenue in fact usually goes back only six years in assessments where some element has been overlooked. It works both ways: a taxpayer may not claim any allowance he should have had over six years ago. The Inland Revenue has about 9,000 assessors, a year of under-assessment of business profits, and collects about £10 millions in unpaid tax.

Policeman's courage praised

A judge yesterday praised the bravery of Detective Constable Ian Coward, Mr Justice Chapman told the jury at Oxfordshire Assizes at Oxford: "How a young police officer continued to fight like a man in almost beyond comprehension. He showed tremendous courage."

He was summing up in the trial of two men accused of murdering Detective Constable Coward, who died in hospital four weeks after being shot in a street in Reading.

Peter George Sparrow (28), and Arthur William Skingle (25), both unemployed and of no address, have denied the murder.

The judge said: "In a case of this kind, it is always easy, of course, to be emotional. One cannot read and hear the evidence you have heard to hear without feeling sympathy for this man's family."

"It is difficult without feeling a sense of real horror that any person could treat this unarmed police officer in this appalling fashion. Do not let your emotions cloud your judgment. Judge this case dispassionately. Do not let your emotions run away with you." The case was adjourned until today.

Wilson drops complaint

Mr Harold Wilson is not pursuing a complaint against the London Evening Standard over an article on Thursday which criticised his handling of security while Prime Minister. Mr Wilson placed the matter in the hands of his solicitors. It is understood Mr Wilson is dropping the complaint in the light of an editorial in the newspaper on Wednesday.

Spy drink case

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Drink-driving charges against Oleg Lyalin, the KGB defector, were withdrawn yesterday. Lyalin, who was arrested in London, made a full confession to the charges.

The charges were of while unfit through drink falling to give breath and blood specimens. Lyalin, arrested early on August 10, was in Tottenham Court Road, London.

Lyalin, described as a delegate of West Hill, a gate London, appeared in court later that day. He was mandated on bail in the surety of Mr Aleksandr A. mov, of the Soviet Embassy, he failed to answer when he was due to appear on September 30.

Yesterday Mr D. C. Williams, counsel for the DPP, told magistrate, Mr John How, "The Director of Public Prosecutions, to whom the case has been referred, has considered the papers and has consulted the Attorney-General."

"The decision has been made by the DPP and the Attorney-General is not in the public interest these proceedings to continue."

Six book in search of prize

SIX NOVELS have been listed for the third Booker Prize for Action. They are: "The Big Chapel" by Thomas Kilroy, "Bringing a Descendant into Hell" by David Leeming, "In a Free State" by W. S. Maugham, "The Horseman" by Morris Richler, "Godhawk Squadron" by Derek Robinson, and "Fairfax at the Claremont" by Elizabeth Taylor.

The winner will be named on November 23. The judges are: John Galsworthy, Lady Antonia Fraser, Sir Philip Toynbee, and Sir Hugh Fraser.

Divorce suit denial

Sir Harold Warner, aged 61, the racehorse owner, is being sued as co-respondent in divorce petition. He denies the charge.

Captain Jack Mortimer Denis, has named Sir Harold, his cross-petition for divorce from his wife, Joan Roseline Denis, who denies adultery, is suing her husband for divorce.

The Queen and Prince Philip often spend their wedding anniversary in November with Sir Harold and his wife Lady Roseline. The couple have a great-granddaughter, Nicholas, at their state home, Luton Road, Bedfordshire. The wedding was in 1917.

Sir Hugh Fraser, aged 54, chairman of the House of Commons, was granted a divorce in the Court of Session yesterday on the grounds of the adultery of his wife, Lady Patricia Fraser, aged 32, with a doctor. The case was uncontested.

Princess ill

Princess Margaret cancelled all her engagements yesterday because of a sore throat. She is expected to be in the hospital for a few days. The Princess is recovering from a cold which she caught while on a tour of the Middle East.

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LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS are also urgently needed and will be gratefully received by the Secretary.

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A "GUARDIAN" PUBLICATION



The Guardian has published a 64-page illustrated handbook on the great debate on British entry into Europe. The handbook is available from: THE CIRCULATION MANAGER, ROOM 20, THE GUARDIAN, 164 DEANS GATE, MANCHESTER, M60 2RR

It is available from: THE CIRCULATION MANAGER, ROOM 20, THE GUARDIAN, 164 DEANS GATE, MANCHESTER, M60 2RR

THE GUARDIAN'S BOY SCOUT PROFILE OF ALASTAIR HETHERINGTON IN THIS WEEK'S NEW STATESMAN

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NUT fears 'third division'

Trainee teachers would be relegated to the "third division" of a severely competitive higher education league if rumours of the intended recommendations of a teacher training inquiry were true, Mr Edward Britton, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, told a NUT dinner last night.

He had been written to Lord James of Rushmore, chairman of the committee of inquiry, asking for another meeting. "If the rumours are true, the teaching profession is in for the biggest disappointment it has received this century," he said.

The James Committee's findings are not expected to be published until early next year. But according to a report in the "Times Educational Supplement" last week, the committee

is proposing that colleges of education should be made a separate sector of higher education, and links with universities through area training organisations would be severed.

According to reports, students would take a two-year general diploma in higher education before going on to a two-year professional degree course, instead of the present three-year course.

Mr Britton criticised particularly "the proposed hiving-off of a large sector of teacher education into a kind of liberal arts college." The committee, instead of bringing intending teachers into contact with vital developments in the mainstream of higher education, appeared to be relegating them to the third division.

Whatever the blandishments in the glossy prospectuses of the new two-year colleges, students would seek entrance first to the universities, falling that to the polytechnics, and falling that to the two-year diploma in higher education, which appeared to be intended for the basic qualification of very many teachers, he added.

The proposals would produce a two-tier system in which teachers who found themselves at the lower tier would be less well prepared for their job than many were at present. If there was an element of truth in the rumours it would be wrong to

give the impression that any proposals along such lines would be acceptable, he said.

The rumoured proposals are also criticised by Professor Alan Ross, Director of the School of Education, Lancaster, in the "Times Higher Education Supplement."

He says the Government may see short-term advantages in taking the colleges of education out of the university orbit, especially if that makes it possible to avoid expanding the universities. "But for the teaching profession, separation of the colleges into a third sector of higher education would be disastrous."

"Teachers' World" yesterday accused Mrs Margaret Thatcher of being the most "insignificant" Education Minister of the post-war period. It said in a leading article headed "The Grey Lady of Curzon Street" that Mrs Thatcher was the only person in Whitehall who could be blamed for the neglect of education since the general election.

Her action over comprehensive schools and her "penny pinching" over school meals and milk had added to the unenviable feeling that she saw the education service merely as a piece of administrative machinery which required only occasional adjustment, the article said.

Degrees in education

By our Education Staff

An encouraging growth in the numbers and attainments of student teachers taking Bachelor of Education degrees is reported today. More than 9 per cent of all college of education students sat for the degree this year compared with 1 per cent in 1968 and 94 per cent of them passed.

The Association of Teachers in Colleges and Departments of Education also reports that the proportion of good class honours degrees rose from 31 per cent in 1968 to 39 per cent. But a much smaller percentage of women bothers to take the degree.

Computer class

First year undergraduates at Oxford will be able to take courses in the use of computers, says the university's annual report.

Industrial Act a 'danger'

The Industrial Relations Act was a "very difficult, experimental, and dangerous piece of legislation," Mr Donald Haslam, the National Coal Board's legal adviser and solicitor, said yesterday.

He told the Law Society's annual conference in Folkestone that solicitors should not stop at advising on law, but should also understand the human problems of labour relations. The criteria in the Act cover

ing "unfair dismissals" were the most difficult and contentious and created a good deal of opportunity for legalistic argument, which was "going to be a disaster for industrial relations in this country."

The legal profession could, however, offer a great deal in making the Act work. There was no doubt that settlements could be negotiated across the table which would never be achieved before an industrial tribunal.

Tory Conference: Brighton 1971

REPORTS by John Cunningham, Dennis Johnson, Bernard Pratt, and John Windsor.
SKETCHES by Gibbard. PHOTOS by Peter Johns

CBI price plan 'is bound to succeed'

THE CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer, Mr Anthony Barber, told the conference that the CBI's initiative to control prices was bound to succeed because it was devised by industry itself and had the support of 90 per cent of top companies. He was replying to the debate on the economy, during which the conference passed a resolution welcoming changes in the tax structure and urging an expansion of the Gross National Product.

THE DEBATE on economic policy and taxation was opened by Mr E. A. Beard (Swindon), who moved a motion welcoming the Government's radical plans to alter the tax structure and the reductions achieved, and urging continuing efforts to expand the Gross National Product. He argued that the tax system had been growing too complicated and too restrictive, and that much of it was Socialist in design.

Mr Peter Suttors (Ruislip-Norwood) moved an amendment which simply added the words "to the end of unemployment" to the end of the motion. He argued that the Government must, however, show great concern about the present level of unemployment and by passing this amendment, the conference would show that the Conservative Party is compassionate.

Mr Geoffrey Russell (SE Area Young Conservatives) opposed the motion because he objected to the effects on food prices of the proposed Value Added Tax. However, the Chancellor of the Exchequer could assure the conference that food would be exempt, he would reconsider his opposition. So far the Chancellor had said only that food would be "relieved" of the tax, whereas the late Mr. Ian Macleod had promised that food, except in a few specific cases, would be exempt.

Mr John Alden (Birmingham Edgbaston) said that if there was one industry which had flourished under Labour it was taxation. Indeed the country had been staggering along for 20 years under one of the highest levels of direct taxation in the world.

He pleaded especially for a reduction in death duties, which were making death too expensive. "What chance have people to pass on money to their children?" he asked. "I know one Midlands industrialist who after 40 years of hard work left for Switzerland. If he had stayed in this country and died, it would have cost him £12.5 million for the pleasure of doing so."

Mr Heath and his Whips will have to do their utmost to prevent an ever increasing anxiety between now and October 25, Mr Shore told a constituency meeting in Stepney last night.

"Their great summer propaganda offensive has failed. Not only has the British electorate, with that steady common sense which is its famous strength, rejected all the blandishments and threats that the Government's Euro-fanatics can devise, but the Labour Party and the TUC have now both decided with overwhelming majorities against the terms of entry."

Although it was accepted that Mr. Heath could break with their parties over major issues, many MPs were asking whether it was right to defy the people too. "The question is whether it is right to vote for a Government which itself is cynically dedicated to deny the people the right to decide their own future."

Forster had originally planned only to fill the gaps left by private education, at minimal cost to the taxpayer. "As we all know, the high priests of big government opted for nationalised schools," he said.

The Conservatives were the party of responsibility, he said, and added: "Let's trust private enterprise. Let us trust the British Mum and Dad. The taxation system should leave them enough money to make their own decisions."

Mr Hugh Simmonds (South Buckinghamshire) said it was the Government's duty to look to the well-being of the industrialist, the entrepreneur, the man of enterprise and adventure—in short, the man of the future. He said: "We must look long and hard at the way we tax them. If they are discouraged from working this country must suffer."

There was applause when he said income was not "unearned" if people chose to put their capital at risk. Describing estate duty as a vicious tax, he added: "There is nothing wrong with inherited wealth. It has done this country a great deal of good in the past." (Applause.)

Mr Michael Clarke (Finchley Young Conservatives) feared a return to "stop-go" once the economy had refloated. It was essential that the exchange rate of our currency should be as flexible as possible.

Mr Bryan Phillips (Arundel and Shoreham), said an employment rate of 96 per cent was "not a bad pass mark." Before there could be employment there must be money to pay for it, and there were still massive deterrents to the comparatively small employer. "To be liable to pay a man you have employed for a while a massive premium in a redundancy payment, not because you have failed to employ him any longer but as a penalty for having employed him at all, is a disincentive to providing employment."

The Chancellor, Mr Anthony Barber, began his reply to the debate by listing the promises made in the Conservative election manifesto which had been filed, entirely or in part, in the first 15 months of office. Income tax had been cut, a simpler personal tax system was being devised, progressive reductions in income and surtax were under way, and Selective Employment Tax and purchase tax were on the way out and would disappear by April 1973.

He reaffirmed that the Value Added Tax, which will replace the surtax, will not apply to food, except for items which were already liable to purchase tax. The Government, it seems, will decide nearer the day on the rate for VAT.

This catalogue of promises well on the way to fulfilment included the top surtax rate had been chopped from 91.25 per cent to 75 per cent. This would involve a single basic level of 30 per cent for income tax. Already the top rate had been chopped from 91.25 per cent to 75 per cent.

This, Mr Barber said, was a measure which those in the ridiculous position of having both an overdraft and a large sum for the publication of memoirs—a reference to Mr Wilson—would surely appreciate.

In response to a plea made by a widow earlier in the debate, the Chancellor promised that he would consider the problem of the burden of estate duty on a surviving spouse before the end of the year. In particular, the delegate had asked that a house should be exempt from death duty.

Then the catalogue continued, with Mr Barber giving the impression that he was leaving no financial stone unturned. On investment income, he said that the first slice of it—he did not say how large a slice—would be charged at the same rate as personal tax. The Government was also reviewing the whole system of company taxation and its removal of controls on hire purchase sales.

"All in all, it has been quite a year." There had even been time to suggest a few ways for reforming the international monetary system—this was thrown in as a careless footnote.

The next result of these changes was a reduction of £14,000 millions in tax revenue in a full year. This contrasted with a hoist made two years ago by his predecessor, Mr Roy Jenkins, that he had increased the revenue "by an amount which has no parallel in our recent history." The Conservatives' measures, on the other hand, cut taxes by twice as much as in any previous year.

Mr Barber insisted that these changes were not merely "a handful of tax cuts pulled out of the bag a week before the election"—not that an election is in sight. They were part of a serious purpose to expand the economy, to secure sustained growth in output, employment, and living standards.

The difficulties with both prices and unemployment were inherited from the Labour Government. On polling day in June last year, the unemployment figures were published and showed the highest rate for a June for 40 years. In the same month, the cost of living was also accelerating at its highest rate for 20 years, when a Labour Government was also collapsing. "Every Labour Government goes out of office in a blaze of rising prices," he said.

"We do not carry the blame but we carry the heavy responsibility for having to deal with an unacceptable level of unemployment and severe inflation," Mr Barber said. The cause of this was that the workers had priced themselves out of a job. The rises in labour costs meant that less capital was available for investment in factories and machinery.

In particular, a handful of militants—unrepresentative of most of the work force—had exploited the situation. They believed that whatever the merits of a dispute, it always paid to strike. This was a belief encouraged by the incompetence of the previous Government.

The most tragic aspect of unemployment involved workless school leavers, for whom prospects were dim. Mr Barber said that everyone out of a job should encourage those who were working not to jeopardise the position further by making unreasonable pay claims.

The Government had introduced specific and substantial measures to combat unemployment. These included depreciation grants to the service industries, incentives to attract industry to the development areas, and a £160 millions worth of capital works projects to offset joblessness this winter.

In spite of claims to the contrary made last week by Mrs Barbara Castle, serious steps were being taken. Already these were beginning to succeed. The CBI's pre-holding initiative had attracted the support of 90 per cent of the top companies who had agreed to hold down rises to within 5 per cent of the next year, and nationalised industries had agreed to match this.

The CBI plan was bound to succeed, Mr Barber said, because it was devised by industry itself and was not imposed by the Government from outside. He was encouraged also because the prospect of a steadier economic situation enabled the Government to encourage a faster growth rate.

Mr Barber said that living standards had stagnated after six years in which Budget after Budget had brought higher taxation. The British nation had become contented and disillusioned. The Labour Government now recognised in their hearts that they were years of failure.

After 16 difficult months, the economy is beginning to recover and our nation once again has reason to hope for the future. Taxes were down, interest and mortgage rates down, house building was moving, and most of the debts of the Labour Government had been paid.

"I have no doubt that in the following year the rate of increase in the cost of living will come down and unemployment will come down," he said.

During the past month, in meetings the Finance Ministers of the Six and the meeting of the International Monetary Fund, he had found a recognition that Britain was no longer a pauper. Britain was regaining her lost strength and repute. He was proud to be British.



Thatcher

area where it was most needed.

She said some criticism had been made about the raising of the school leaving age to 16. But she felt that many of those who opposed it would not do so if they could see the children in their final year would learn something to help them in coping with the world outside.

She was aware of the criticism, and new curricular programmes were being drawn up which would have to be sent to the teachers in the schools.

However, 91 per cent of those leaving school at 15 had neither "O" levels nor CSE certificates, and only 7 per cent of those leaving at 16 had these qualifications. Many of these children were capable of passing those examinations, and future generations would need all the education they could get to face all the rapid changes in society now taking place.

She asked education authorities who wanted to abolish selection before the age of 16 to consider smaller comprehensive schools, which could have a more satisfactory atmosphere for adolescents, and which tended to have a more stable staff. Many had been proved to work very well. She was not an advocate of size for its own sake.

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Mr Chris Jones (Taunton) greeted with cries of "No" when he attributed the breakdown of public order partly to a rule of one party for fifty years.

Aid for 'squalid' schools soon

CONFERENCE supporters urged a resolution suggesting full benefits from the national system could be achieved only by first establishing a sound basis in primary education. The Secretary for Education and Science, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, said it was her top priority to try to get rid of the squalid primary schools which showed that 20 per cent of primary pupils were below the required standard at the transfer age. This, he claimed, was no better than the situation more than 20 years ago.

The first priority had to be for better education for young children. The Labour Government had shown how wrong its policies were by a suggestion made at its conference last week that degree courses should be provided for dustmen.

The case for higher education was put by Mr Ian Irwin (Guldford), who opposed the motion. He said that too many

providing books. Many local authorities spent less than half the amount on books recommended by the Association of Education Committees and the National Book League.

This was reflected in the inability of many children to read and write adequately when they transferred from primary to secondary schools. Dr Denney quoted figures which showed that 20 per cent of primary pupils were below the required standard at the transfer age. This, he claimed, was no better than the situation more than 20 years ago.

He went on to suggest that loans instead of grants should be made to university students to help bear the burden of spending on education, with the possibility of lower loan repayments being offered to students who went into teaching in areas where it was difficult to attract staff.

On the control of student union funds, Mr Ian Wood (Sheffield University) said that many students objected to money being given to the Black Panthers, to a strike fund, and to pay the fines of demonstrators. He wanted a registrar of student unions to be appointed to ensure that student officials did not make contributions to this type of political cause.

Mr John Scofield (Stretford) was cheered and applauded when, in breathless speech, he accused many education authorities of being run by their chief education officers. He said that in Lancashire, for example, 30 education committees were being pressed to reorganise for comprehensive education as though Mr Edward Short's 1970 Bill had become law.

Systems of selection were dismissed as "not county policy," even though Lancashire was Conservative-controlled.

"They would not allow a debate on Mrs Thatcher's 1970 circular. How do they get away with it? They make it a personal matter. The county council chairman threatens resignation, with the education chairman, if their policy is changed," Mr Scofield said that Conservatives who supported comprehensives were more stubborn than Socialists, and he attacked the weak-kneed Conservative-controlled committees.

The Secretary for Education, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, stressed the importance of replacing old primary schools, 5,000 to 6,000 of which were built in the past century and many of which were unfit. "It is my top priority to get rid of these schools and replace them with good ones," she said.

Labour had spent only £16 millions on improving primary schools over six years. The present Government would spend £170 millions over four years "to break the back of this problem."

Mrs Thatcher referred to criticism of what she called the "milk policy." She said savings had been needed to help to pay for the enormous expansion in the education programme.

Most parents could, and would, be prepared to pay for a week or two of a pint of milk a day for their children, provided the local authorities put it on sale, as they were empowered to do. A circular had gone to local education authorities, making it clear that milk could be sold in both primary and secondary schools.

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Mr Maundling, the Home Secretary, said that the two problems in Northern Ireland, of security and politics, called for simultaneous but different remedies.

There were no illusions anywhere about the gravity of the problem. The toll of death and injury to soldiers, men, women and children, and the mounting toll of destruction all flowed from the IRA's violent campaign which was aimed at destroying organised life in the province. "I find it difficult to find words to describe the depths to which these people will go," he said.

He hoped to weary people there to the extent of withdrawing the army.

Northern Ireland would remain part of the United Kingdom as long as it was the wish of her people. And as long as Northern Ireland was part of the United Kingdom, the army would do its duty there. Doubt and hesitation played into the hands of the terrorists and gunmen.

He praised the army and said that with improving intelligence it was making progress all the time. "More and more members of the IRA are being put where they ought to be—behind bars."

The Ulster Defence Regiment was a "UDR," expand the UDR," he said. "This is the way to go about it." He said he could not accept the concept of a third armed force. "There is no room in the United Kingdom for any armed force other than the forces of the Crown." Paying tribute to the police, he said that in many ways they were the hardest task of all.

The Government had been right to support the Northern Ireland Government's policy of internment. "Internment, imprisonment without trial, is a hideous thing, but it is no more hideous than murder and bombing. Society is entitled to protect itself in this way."

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He went on to suggest that loans instead of grants should be made to university students to help bear the burden of spending on education, with the possibility of lower loan repayments being offered to students who went into teaching in areas where it was difficult to attract staff.

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Tory Conference, Brighton 1971

Carr promises to help jobless

NO OTHER Act had suffered so much misrepresentation as the Industrial Relations Act, said Mr Norman Lamont, chairman of the Bow Group. He was proposing on behalf of the East Hull Conservative Association that the conference should welcome the Government's introduction of the Industrial Relations Act and the Code of Industrial Relations. The motion said they provided both voluntary guide lines and a modern legislative framework, which would safeguard individual freedom and bring about a long overdue improvement in Britain's labour relations.

There was no time at the conference for back-slapping, said Mr Lamont, but it was necessary to draw the public's attention to the benefits of the Act. It was threatened with lack of cooperation by trade unions and threats to boycott bodies set up under the Act.

It had been said that workers would be set against employers. Mrs Castle's proposed legislation had been much harsher and invoked the criminal law. The Act was a real extension of civil liberty. The agency would replace the closed shop. Reluctant trade unionists would no longer be tried by kangaroo courts or forced to lose their jobs.

The Government had been accused of introducing a legalistic measure, but this aim was to encourage more ordinary bargaining.

The issue was whether social interests and large concentrations of economic power could reconcile their interests with those of the community. Trade unions were fighting organisations, whose job it was to make nuisances of themselves, but their responsibility was not only their share but the size of the cake.

The Act would strengthen the role of trade unions, Mr Lamont said. "It is time for the TUC to let emotion give way to constructive action."

Mr Joe Hill (Eastern Area), an official of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said: "I implore trade unionists in this country to attend their branch meetings. You can harass the Lefties better than they can harass you. I've proved it myself: they made me an officer of the branch, then they made me chairman in the hope that I would keep my mouth shut. I opened it wider."

He called for a secret ballot on whether trade unions should register under the Act. He estimated that 75 per cent would be in favour.

Mr Michael Orme (Northants South), opposing, said that the Act did the reverse of safeguarding freedom. The main feature of the agency was that it provided an opportunity for an individual to pay a sum in lieu of union membership. But he had to register his objection and prove to the union that it was genuinely on the grounds of conscience, and then both had to agree on a charity to receive the money.

Many obstacles were in the past of non-unionists, Mr Orme said. The union would prob-

THE CONFERENCE welcomed the Industrial Relations Act as a safeguard of individual freedom and a means of improving labour relations. The Secretary for Employment, Mr Robert Carr, promised major plans for improving the employment services of his department and for increasing training facilities.

ably seek to obstruct the individual. Trade unions were private institutions and legislation should not require people to join them.

The Secretary for Employment, Mr Robert Carr, said that now the Industrial Relations Act was on the statute book they were moving into a far more hopeful environment. The Government now intended what they

could not constitutionally have done before—distribute information about the Act on a huge and widespread scale.

Mr Carr went on to deal with other responsibilities of his department, of which the first was tackling unemployment. "Let us this morning nail for ever the lie that this Government has deliberately created unemployment and that it does not care about people's jobs," he said.

It was a matter of historical fact that every Conservative Government had been the more successful in controlling unemployment the more it had been in the past of non-unionists, Mr Orme said. The union would prob-

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Day two

Russia 'still the enemy'

A warning against the threat of subversion by Communist powers was given by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, at a meeting held by the Conservative Political Centre in Brighton last night.

He said that so long as vast powers threatened smaller countries with force, the nuclear bomb would remain. Paradoxically, it was the only guarantee that Russia had against the hundreds of millions of Chinese who could overthrow her territory.

"But the threat to the free countries appears now as something related, though different," Sir Alec said. It is that, under the cover of the terror inspired by nuclear weapons, subversion and conventional military pressure combined are undermining the way of life which people choose, and break down their defences. "It is these techniques that can weaken the will and force of peoples to stand up for themselves and their choice."

Sir Alec foresaw a decline in what he called the "urge towards ideological exports" as the realities of administering an economy were faced by the Communist nations. As China gained in confidence, Russia would re-insure with the West. So far, Russia was ambivalent.

"But meanwhile we must at every stage make sure that each step of rapprochement with communism is well-based and does not erode our way of life by consent. It would be fatally easy, like Red Riding Hood, to be lulled by general protestations of peace into a position of false security."

"In the years to come, there will be conferences on Europe's organisation and future, and others on reduction of weapons. Britain's purpose must be to reduce the tension, while preserving the balance of power."

"So long as we recognise that it is the constant purpose of Communists to erode that balance in their own favour, and that they will abandon that purpose only when firm resistance proves their goal unattainable, we shall be safe."

Cases searched in bomb scare

A search was made of every case in the conference centre after a bomb scare on Wednesday, it was disclosed yesterday.

An anonymous caller, purporting to be from the IRA, claimed to have two suitcases in the Top Rank Centre were filled with explosives. The call was kept secret and an alarm raised. The 4,000 delegates. Searching the cases took an hour.

Social service attack

Detailed criticism of Conservative social policies by a former member of the Conservative research department will be released today in time for the debate on social services at the party conference.

The criticisms, by Miss Rosemary Martin, appear in "Poverty: the Journal of the Child Poverty Action Group, which is published next week.

Miss Martin writes of a contradiction between the Conservative commitment not to rush into policy decisions before deliberate and hard-headed research, and the quick adoption of the Family Income Supplement scheme. "No thought had been given to the scheme before the June election," she says.

On the Conservative Manifesto's commitment to develop and improve Britain's social services to the full, Miss Martin notes that according to the Government's White Paper on public spending, planned expenditure on the services was to be reduced. "It is hardly surprising, therefore, that some hard decisions have been taken to 'establish more sensible priorities,' given a lower total expenditure."

Miss Martin says she does have some sympathy, however, with the Government's argument that the best means of expanding services is to increase economic expansion rather than taxes. "Looking back, it seems that more money was lost to the social services between 1964 and 1970 by the failure of the economic growth rate than was gained by increased taxation."

Costguards yesterday accused fishermen of eating irresponsibly in setting off distress flares during an anti-Common Market protest in 30 fishing ships off Brighton on Wednesday.

A complaint has been lodged with the Department of Trade and Industry, said Mr Cecil Scott, costguard district officer at Shoreham. "Let them protest as they like, but not in an irresponsible manner," Mr Scott said.

"We knew the flotilla was there and we knew too where the distress signals were coming from. But we had many 999 calls from the public that if there had been a genuine accident I hate to think what might have happened."

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ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, 21 Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1. 2.10, 2.30, 5.0, 5.30, 8.0, 8.30, 10.30. Late show 11.0.

ACADEMY ONE, 1437 Piccadilly, London W1. 2.10, 2.30, 5.0, 5.30, 8.0, 8.30, 10.30. Late show 11.0.

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ACADEMY NINETY-ONE, 457 Euston Road, London NW1. 2.10, 2.30, 5.0, 5.30, 8.0, 8.30, 10.30. Late show 11.0.

ACADEMY NINETY-TWO, 457 Euston Road, London NW1. 2.10, 2.30, 5.0, 5.30, 8.0, 8.30, 10.30. Late show 11.0.

ACADEMY NINETY-THREE, 457 Euston Road, London NW1. 2.10, 2.30, 5.0, 5.30, 8.0, 8.30, 10.30. Late show 11.0.

ACADEMY NINETY-FOUR, 457 Euston Road, London NW1. 2.10, 2.30, 5.0, 5.30, 8.0, 8.30, 10.30. Late show 11.0.

ACADEMY NINETY-FIVE, 457 Euston Road, London NW1. 2.10, 2.30, 5.0, 5.30, 8.0, 8.30, 10.30. Late

**'you men can't fight the South African Pass Laws,
us the trousers. We'll wear them.'**

THERESA MAIMANE talks to **JOHN GOLDBLATT**

'Sometimes it hurts more in England because you expect to be treated like a human being and you get shuffled off like a dog.'

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CRATED? You can say that I'm
gated, but until my country is free
y people are free I can never feel
ed. And even when they are, I'll
eep my brassiere."

ress Maimane, secretary of the
African National Congress based
don, chairman of the ANC women's
tion, and mother of three pretty
giggled and adjusted her heavy
rimmed glasses. "We were sitting in
at in a slightly run-down part of
in, North London.

"I've come a long way from home, like
her women in ANC here. They've
me 6,000 miles, with or without
some - even without passports.
I've got there, they've got initiative.
Somehow grow drive a block - the old
adons. They don't feel they're
adapted."

In South Africa too, the man
to be in charge, but however quiet
man must keep she can still voice
pinions in the bedroom: Women
not to have power, but I can
you they hold immense power.

We decided on the pass demonstra-
tion in 1985," we said. "Our
aren't doing anything. And in the
we printed we said 'If you can't
the Pass Laws, give us your
sors. We'll wear them.' And the da-

we went to Pretoria our men had to stay at home and mind the children." There was a horn in Roseveltville, Johannesburg. When she was 12 her father was made headmaster of the St. Cyprian Mission School in Sophiatown, and the family moved there. "Just around the corner from Freedom Square. I said to myself then that if I ever joined the ANC wouldn't he just another member who sits out on the streets and shouts slogans, wasn't very political then? My mother, she was a political person in the house. She helped start the African Women's Council, and that's how she got involved in the ANC. My father—he's political in his own way. He was a member of the ANC before the banishment, but he's a private kind of politician, not the kind of man who goes around addressing meetings. He's always refused to carry a pass or any form of identity, so he's been arrested quite a few times." When the Bantu Education Act was passed in 1953, Theresa said her father persuaded her father to resign his headmastership. "That was when I was just getting into the swing of politics. Between me and my mother we decided Right! What right have we got to live the life we're living? A free flat at the mission and my father on not a bad salary. He had to cast an African African children, to still be a school knowing that the kids aren't going to get anywhere at all? Not under Bantu

Education. So rather than work for a thing like that, we told him it would be best for him to resign.

"Of course, he didn't want to give up his career, but later—he was the only man in the house—home life was becoming impossible. He got his food plunked down in front of him; he found that nobody really wanted to talk to him. There was atmosphere, man! All we wanted to do was yell 'You are you resigning?' Persuasion. It was really twisting his arm. And it worked. Now he lives by giving private tuition."

In 1959, married and with two daughters, Theresa was able to go to Ghana with her journalist husband, Arthur. "I was a radio addict, man. I speak. Really, I'd just been a quiet wife before then. But in Ghana I started doing radio programmes, and I met Negro women—American Negroes. We had coffee mornings and I had to tell what South Africa was like. My side of the fence, the 'look you, my husband.' But then the marriage wasn't working. Arthur came to London, and the first thing I thought of was home, sitting there with my people. So I took my kids, now three of them, back home.

"I stayed a year, but it wasn't any good, and taking liberties in Ghana, and I wanted to leave again. My passport needed renewing so I applied, and they called me to the Department of the Interior in Pretoria. The morning of

my appointment they sent a GG (Government) car to collect me. A beautiful car, with a coloured driver. What a contrast! I thought I'd never see the light of day again. He took me on a tour of all the settlements, Vlakfontein native township, Coloured township, Indian township, and he said: 'Look at all the things the Government is doing for the people. How beautiful everything is!'

When we got to my appointment he took me up in the front lift. Europeans! Only! I got into this office where a man was sitting waiting for me. He shot up from his chair, a tall Afrikaner bloke, and shook hands. Then he offered me a seat. I sat down. I sat down. I sat down. I was trembly like a leaf. Cup of tea, and how was Ghana, and did I like being back home. Of course, I lied like a cheap clown. And when he asked me about Bantu Education I still lied, so he bowed me a seat. I sat down. I sat down. I sat down. It was all down in black and white, how I'd persuaded my father to resign. What could I say? There was nothing much left to say, but the truth. Those Special Branch boys have got their heads screwed on. Three weeks later I had my passport valid for three months. I said, 'Yes, I borrowed a car and here I am, and came to England. And here's where I really became involved with ANC is a big way.'

Her work here consists mainly of arranging for ANC speakers to tour the Americas and Western Europe, and mobilising such speakers to attract material, among organisations in the UK.

"Oh, there's racism in England too. The only difference is that in South Africa it's law. Here, there's nothing on paper. It's bad here. The police are pretty rough with coloured people, just like in South Africa. Only the other night, a cab driver wanted to overcharge me a pound. He threatened to drop me back where I'd come from if I didn't pay. I managed to get out of the car, but left a bag in there. The driver went to the police, and they sent a Panda to get the bag. They were waiting for me. Oh, you lot again, causing trouble," they said.

"Pay the man," they said, but I refused. I said I wanted my bag. They took my hag, man. They threw that thing on to the street. Not the pavement, the street! There are times when you feel home is behind you, and you're not at home here. Sometimes it hurts more here because you walk into a place expecting to be treated like a human being and you get shuffled off like a dog. Shops, hotels, anywhere at all.

"What do I like about life in England? My work is my life and I can't live here without it. I like the education for my daughters. They get a fair deal. They've got the ability and they're allowed to use it. They'll go to

university. I wouldn't go back to South Africa because I feel shut in and hempered there. Here at least I can live where I can afford to. I can walk into any shop here. You walk into John Orr's in Johannesburg and ask for something, they don't show it to you or give it to you. They first ask 'Can you pay?' And in some stores Africans aren't even allowed to touch things. Yes, there's more freedom here, even though London's a cold and lonely place. There's freedom here. Of a kind."

"Ah, you asked me about Women's Liberation, what I think about it. Yes, it sickens me to see a woman doing housework because his lordship must find her at home getting the dinner ready. Why can't he come home and do it? And it frees the kids as well to find that mum and dad are equally responsible."

"But the abortion thing—I don't agree with that. That a woman should feel free to get an abortion without consulting her husband or lover. After all, someone else has come into it as well. There's someone else's feelings. But probably I'm too sensitive when it comes to things like that."

"Once or twice I've had these women come in and talk to me but I just say that African women are not terribly worried about this Women's Lib business. Our main problem is the liberation of our country."



JOHN ARLOTT

lonk is in the mind



TERM plank has come half circle. nally the most derogatory word for it is now used, with wry loyalty, of wine by its regular drinkers.

ing production costs, especially in
ce, and the regular increases in duty
driven the prices of most good wines
beyond the reach of many habitual
drinkers. The wine trade in general
does its utmost to keep some acceptable
ones within pocket-range; and it has
ed some unexpected barrels in the

ages the normal wine-merchants was of sherry, port, French, German, and perhaps Hungarian wines. Even immediate post-war imports of Alsatian wine were regarded as no more than a shift before the old pattern would be saved. Yet it never was and never will be same again. The chains and the independent merchants in their different have both made strong attempts to put rare and traditional face on their customers' enforced economy. Thus West- have Bordeaux red and white at 69p a litre and the Peter Dominic Carinato at 1.10; Victoria Wine-Shop, the Micasa (medium medium red), Vinea Co. (red), Scatena, Chignepre (medium red), and Lion D'Or (medium sweet white) at 1.10 a litre.

the toughest competition lies among the top Portuguese wines. Victoria-Tyler have the Cortes range of five Spanish types at a bottle: Westminster the la Vista at Westminster; the Portuguese Justin's in two kinds at 65p: Victoria-Tyler, Vinho de at 57p; Yugoslav Reising is 69p at 72p, at Westminster. In either shop, the 72p wine may reduce many of these to as much as 5p.

At Dominic offer a range of eight Spanish wines between 57p and 59p; and a Russian red called Cap Bon, which has a strikingly large number of friends, at 5p. The Wine Society has also recognised the demand to have a selection of the top French Cabernets. Du Douar (red) at 55p; the Moroccan Cabernet, 63p; a Lutomer Cabernet at 68p; South African Constantia at the interesting Rumanian Cabernet de 60p. And three Spanish wines Rioja, Valpuedras, both red, and Ribera del Duero, white, all at 60p. The Portuguese have found nothing more distinctive than more worth taste, though, than

the Chilean Cabernet, a claret-type red at 69p.

The select of British wines is apt to arouse heat, with allegations of wine snobbery on one side, lack of palate on the other. Without joining in, there exists a definition of wine which was framed by the trade in Britain. "Wine is the alcoholic beverage obtained from the fermentation of the juice of freshly gathered grapes, the fermentation of which has been carried through in the district of its origin and according to local tradition and practice." By this definition, the wine induced in Britain where, by the lines of the lynchets still to be seen, vines were grown for wine in Roman times.

in Roman times. The famous wine of Hambledon, produced in that Hampshire village and with an antique cricket bat on its label; and Adgestone, the white from the hamlet of that name in the East Wight, are among the few that would qualify. The English med, the ginger and fruit wines, and the sparkling sherry and claret, however, are excluded because they are not made from grapes. The more widely known and sold British wines are prepared from imported, dehydrated grape pulp which is by a characteristically astute fiscal move to catch the drinker, customizable at 50p, 75p, 1.00 and 1.25 a bottle. The bulk of the British sherry and port-type wines which give the most alcohol per penny on the British market; but they are not true wines because they are not made from native grapes—the pulp is usually Greek or other foreign, and the making is not traditional.

Here the contention is savage. The rival
Anglo and Old English ranges—three
"sherries" and two "ports" apiece—and
"Whiteways" sherry run level at 39p.; V.V.
Three Star is 69p; the Old Strength 69p.
The Co-op and their Armadillo line—
"White Star" and "Port" at 45p. a pint,
equivalent to 60p. a bottle. The local wine
merchant says "You would be surprised
at some of the people who drink the British
all the time." He notices, too, that the
Matéus Rose (85p) "occasion" wine
for lot is a winner.

Some experienced tasters find that the
best among the cheaper non-French wines
are the Spanish and Chilean. Ultimately
we must all balance palate against pocket.
The premier cru at 12 is a little better
win than the "occasion" next morning as
well—but is one bottle "hatter" than a
dozen? "Plonk" is in the mind.

ITER

How many babies is too many?

SHOULD LIKE to express a dilemma which I feel, as a housewife and mother of two, and also a part-time student of ecology. My present study, as a special area in food and population, facilitates a familiarity with ecology and its prophecies which goes beyond (but includes) topical overbarks on the subject, such as Ehrlich's "Population Bomb." The concern which I feel on the problem of over-population is enhanced, as I am sure everyone's concern must be, by emphases on it in TV documentaries and press articles.

My problem is a simple one to express: My children are now 44 and 13 years old. I am going through a phase familiar to all in my situation of feeling that I must have another baby soon should I permit this to happen? Paul Ehrlich maintains that any thinking couples in developed countries should limit themselves to two children; Western man uses up many times the quantity of irreplaceable natural resources—water, minerals, fuels, etc.—than the counterpart in underdeveloped countries. At the same time, and as a result, he ruins the environment to a many times greater degree. It is therefore to an equal extent his responsibility to future generations to ensure a chance for survival. Is this he can do by limiting his progeny to a number which by no more than reproduces itself—two children per family, in fact, the outside.

But the abstract general point, which I abstractly fully accept, is tragically difficult to carry into my life. My friends are gradually becoming boring on the subject of their current or expected third children, and I grow increasingly doubtful, even bitter, about being of an "in-between" generation: those with three cannot be actively blamed, nor can they retract; those mothers of an enlightened future generation will hopefully, and legally, limit to two. I, on the other hand, may not be able to choose their sex (which would remove some of the doubts I presently suffer from—mine are about girls).

My interest in ecology, therefore, is becoming consuming. From the academic point of view this is fine, but personally it leads to all-embracing brooding. My knowledge of the subject enables me not only to argue the case for population control, but also to be (increasingly) competent in all the reverse arguments—we are intelligent, we will produce children with a better chance, we will help future generations to save themselves. I will be able to afford to be a little more interested and grateful to hear from others who have felt the dilemma I hope I have adequately set down here.—Yours faithfully.

Linda R. Stone.

14 Sutton Road,
Heaton Norris, Stockport.

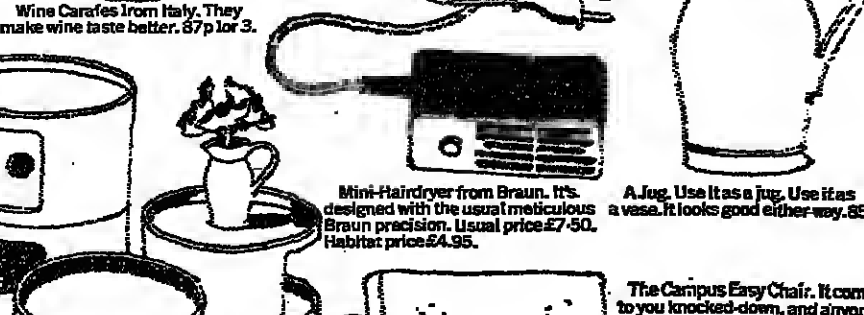
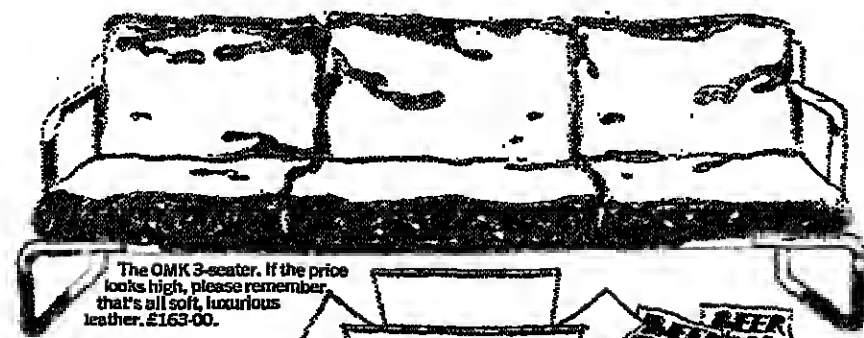
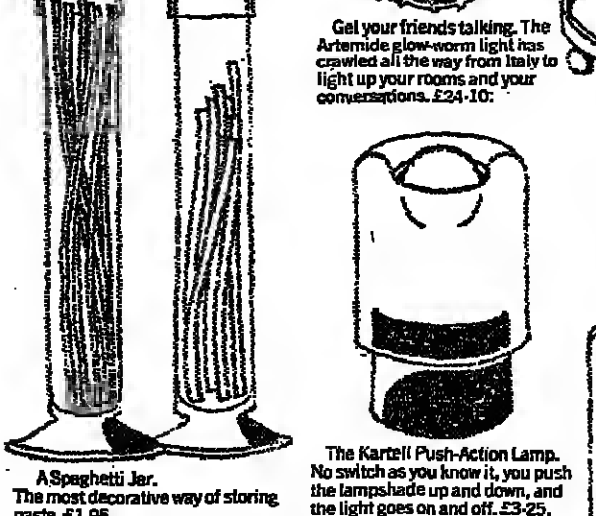
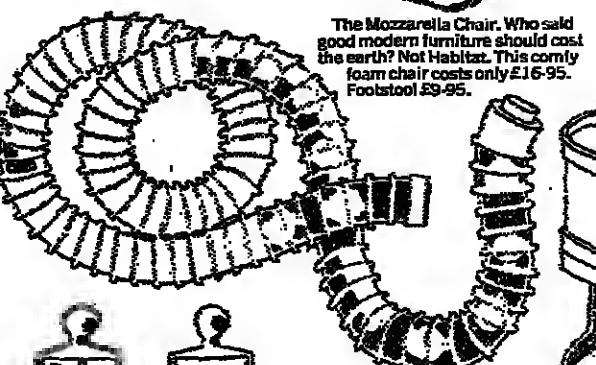
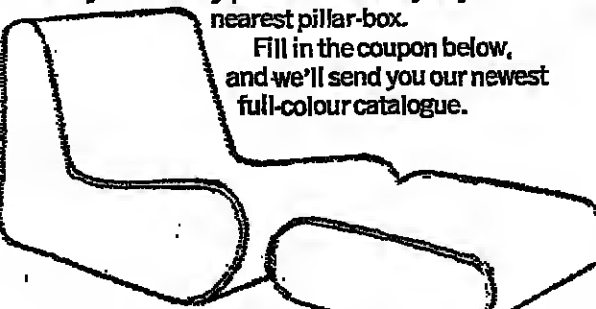
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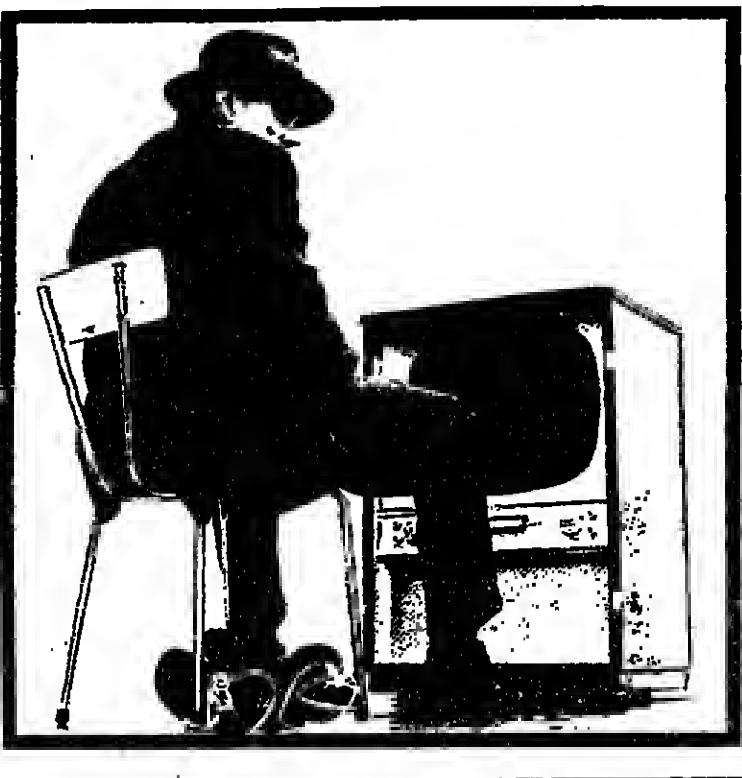
THE DUSSELDORF PROSPECT is to the avant garde what Venice was once to the establishment. In the few years that have passed since its initiation in 1968 it has become both an airing place and extraordinary family reunion for hundreds of young, or relatively young, artists breaking new ground all over the world. Yet at the same time the pomp and formality of Venice is avoided. The accent is very much on work in progress, and this is what makes it such a stimulating event.

This year "Prospect," under the title of "Projection," is devoted to one main direction: film, video and photography as art. What it offers is a unique opportunity to grasp the full spectrum of developments in this field, rather than the disconnected dribs and drabs we get here in fact the majority of those represented are artists who at one time or another could have been pushed into those tiresome and ugly labels: Process Art, Land Art, Body Art, Arte Povera, and of course, Conceptual Art. Now they have taken to film as a viable medium, and it's high time more notice was taken in England. The amount of attention video has received in Germany, particularly in the boom atmosphere of the Düsseldorf art scene, is largely due to the push and dynamism of three individuals: Konrad Fischer, gallerist, Gerry Schum, video-gallerist, and of course, Joseph Beuys, mythmaker.

Konrad Fischer started the gallery that was to propagate the image of Düsseldorf as an art bill of art activity almost four years ago, and with 5,000 marks. Since the flyover over installation of art objects was both unattractive and economically impossible, he concentrated on subsidising the artist himself to come to his gallery and set something up, a common process now, but one which automatically led to a more exciting immediacy. With the journalist Hans Strölow he instigated the setting up of the annual "Prospect," aiming to find "the most economical way of providing an international survey of the latest tendencies in art." Coinciding in date as it does with the Cologne Kunstmarkt, it also provides a marked contrast to that sordid and exhausted museum of gallery hassles characterised this year by a superabundance of Twombly's from all parts of the globe and a

CAROLINE TISDALE in Düsseldorf

Video ergo sum



jokey room of cardboard cartons assembled by Rauschenberg. "A place to find out about prices, not art," as Konrad Fischer says.

Fischer himself is very much an artists' impresario. He runs his empire in an unequivocally "in" sort of way, believing that the education of the public should be left to the public galleries. Art, he feels, can only be understood by professionals. "It has no function. It's just art. The extension of consciousness can come about through any new object, the moon on

television for example. Any art that sets out to expand people's minds is nothing more or less than education. Artists can't change society through their art as such, but through the influence they gain in the eyes of the public by means of their art."

Pioneering work in getting artists' films screened on TV as art works in their own right rather than as second hand reflection on art was done by Gerry Schum. As long ago as April, 1969, German television screened a programme called "Land Art" made

by him and consisting of eight artists' films made specially for the medium. This was followed last November by 20 film works grouped together as "Identifications." BBC take note. Schum himself plays the rôle of technician, helping the artists to carry out their ideas without imposing his own. Recently he has renamed his enterprise "Videogalerie," but his marketing methods have taken an unpleasant turn. One of the greatest potentials of video is that it offers the possibility of very cheap and unlimited reproduction—another stab in the back for the exclusive art work. Schum has put videos by the better-known artists—Joseph Beuys, Mario Merz, and Gilbert and George among them—on the market in editions of four at very high prices. This looks dangerously like the same retrogressive step as overtook both prints and multiples, and will hopefully not be followed.

In the words of Claude Lévi-Strauss "all the devices at the artist's disposal are so many signs... the function of a work of art is to signify an object, to establish a significant relationship with an object." In pursuit of the object the artist with cine becomes traveller, gardener, scientist, philosopher, clown, chemist, sociologist, newsman or sportsman. In the hundreds of films at Düsseldorf there's a lot of nostalgia, a fair amount of romanticism, at times a degree of academicism in the striving for reality, and occasionally a sheer waste of good film, but this is more than balanced by the degree of concentration that a number have mastered.

Artists like Léger in his "Ballet Mécanique" or Viking Eggeling with "Diagonal Symphony" were in fact using film as a creative rather than interpretative medium in the twenties, but using it almost exclusively as abstraction—tracing the movement of objects or animated shapes. The films being made now are distinguished by an extraordinary concern with reality and perception. Reality is analysed, overturned, re-examined, interpreted or suspended, and in terms of art, film can obviously be an ideal means for this. Above all, it offers a new temporal dimension, a chance to focus on the immediacy of experience in the flow of time.

The Düsseldorf Prospect '71, at the Kunsthalles until October 17.

Nijinsky, Clown of God

OLEG KERENSKY in Brussels

MAURICE BEJART's latest arena spectacular, now having a fortnight's run at the six-thousand-seat Forest National in Brussels, is in some ways his most ambitious and outrageous show yet. Taking Nijinsky as a symbol of Man aspiring to be God and Diaghilev as some kind of false God Bejart uses electronic sound effects, readings from the diary in which Nijinsky expressed his religious mania, extracts from Tchaikovsky's *Pathétique* Symphony, and a large company of dancers in another attempt to create an overwhelming total theatre experience. In many ways it's like his "Baudelaire" and the opening scene recalls his "Bolero" and "Rite of Spring" (and, I'm told, his staging of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, which I haven't seen). But Nijinsky being both a genius and a tragic figure, his death like comparatively recent and his wife being still alive, the whole thing has an extra aura of bad taste.

At first, it seems quite promising. "Inert, naked and faceless bodies cover the stage"—all male, with rags over their faces and not actually naked, but wearing ugly briefs—and a huge automaton-like puppet enters at the top of a steep ramp. It is a giant-sized caricature of Diaghilev, escorted and partly manipulated by an ordinary life-size Diaghilev (Pierre Dobrovitch). The puppet's arm stretches out like a concertina and selects one body from the mass. Nijinsky (Jorge Donn) is born. The men come to life through a series of gymnastic exercises. Nijinsky is drilled and bullied by Diaghilev, and then presented with *Petrushka*, the *Spectre of the Rose*, the *Faun*, the *Golden Slave*, a Sylph-like ballerina and a whole corps de ballet of Sylphides. They all dance together, circling the enormous open stage, to a theme from the Tchaikovsky—effective yet also ludicrous. What a wasted opportunity to show some genuine scenes from the Diaghilev ballets! (Apparently it was originally intended to have film projections of the ballets, but this idea seems to have been abandoned.)

From then on complications set in thick and fast. There is a troupe of five clowns who serve no very evident purpose, except that clowns are always good for pathos and theatrical effect;

they are presumably justified by the fact that Nijinsky once described himself as a clown of God. Suzanne Farrell, looking like a southern belle in a pink dress and carrying a parasol, appears as Romola. Before long she is down to a shorter dress and scanty bra and panties, dancing *de deux* with Nijinsky. (Her partner not continued and she ends the scene as the belle again.) The jealous Nijinsky puppet dismisses the dancer, by one, till Nijinsky and Romola are off together alone, an effective ending to the first part of the spectacle.

The second part which follows with out a break, is infinitely more confusing. The Diaghilev puppet collapses and dies, with Nijinsky and the other dancers lying beside it on the floor. In the *Spectre of the Rose* dances alone and brings them all to life again. An enormous crucifix crashes and rises again, Nijinsky is crucified and come down off the cross, and there are scenes of grotesque soldiers (First World War), red-haired prostitutes in kinky boots, and horrific carnival character accompanied by voices intoning "sac sordide." I don't guarantee to have got these events in the right order—I've forgotten to mention the female serpent with an orange instead of an apple—as I can detect no logic in the sequence. But after four or five false endings we reach the final one—back to the pile of bodies with which we started, except that this time Nijinsky is in the middle, his hand, holding a rose, pointing up to heaven.

The show lasts two hours, the noise is frequently deafening (the superimposition of Pierre Henry's electronic sounds over the Tchaikovsky at supposedly dramatic moments is particularly tiresome) and the message is obscure. Jorge Donn is extremely expressive and athletic as Nijinsky, though he moves more like a Bejart than a Maryinsky one, and Paolo Bonolis does some very elegant classical dancing, though to little effect in this context as the *Spectre of the Rose*. Suzanne Farrell manages to retain her smugness in a rôle which is an ironic reversal of her real-life rôle when she departed from New York City Ballet. As a *Folies Bergère* revue "Nijinsky, Clown of God" is moderately successful; as a ballet or a work of art, it seems to me to be non-existent.

Suzanne Farrell in "Nijinsky, Clown of God"



review

FESTIVAL HALL

Meirion Bowen

Boulez

PIERRE BOULEZ's first big concert with the BBC Symphony Orchestra since he became chief conductor drew a sizeable audience to the Royal Festival Hall, one that seemed to relish a demanding contemporary programme. It was well-planned, both in representing different facets of twentieth-century music which complemented and contrasted with each other, as well as introducing two relatively unfamiliar works by Edward Varèse—a figure whose audiences everywhere have been slow to accept.

The performance of Varèse's "Amérique" (here billed as the first in this country, though I imagined the French Radio Orchestra included it at a concert in July, 1968) was one I've awaited eagerly for some time. It confirmed impressions, gained from a record, of a score that is a compendium of possibilities, some of which are followed up here, others being abandoned or explored more thoroughly in later works. For some, this might mean a sprawl; and indeed, if you expect another "Rite of Spring" after hearing the very Stravinskian opening, you will be disappointed. "Amérique" changes its focus often: it could have become a Shostakovich symphony or a Bartók rhapsody or whatever. What makes it stick in the mind as something only Varèse could have written is the sheer sound of the score—the curious harmonies built out of instrumental timbres rather than any conventional chord-patterns, the elaborate textures that fuse an endless number of solo threads. It could easily lose its momentum in the hands of a less rhythm-conscious conductor than Boulez. I thought he overdid his French refinement a little, but it was nevertheless a reading that pinned one to one's seat.

"Amérique" was the first work

Varèse produced when he arrived in the United States in 1916. He finished it six years later. His earlier work he withdrew, though some of it was lost in a warehouse fire. He was soon to reject the huge orchestral canvas that "Amérique" uses (including 14 percussionists) in favour of more select instrumental groups. "Nocturnal" started in 1934 just before the composer's 15-year creative silence, then revised but never completed near the end of his life—is a shorter work that has affiliations with "Deserts" (1954) and is also for medium-sized forces (though without electronics). Varèse here composed in his most bleak and compressed idiom. A treatment of words for Anais Nin's "House of Incest," it features a soprano voice that is set against various instrumental groups in ways comparable to the voice in his musique concrète piece, "Poème électronique." "Nocturnal" gives little away: the words are not elaborated upon as much as placed in a sparse mosaic background as essential blocks. This performance was even so somewhat restrained and could have done with more dramatic projection.

TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

Coronation Street

TRYING TO RISE above such sordid horticultural considerations as Cucumber Foot Rot (did you know cucumbers got foot rot?) I thought it was something to do with not changing your socks. I had the romantic fancy recently of growing a land landscaped by Shakespeare. Oh yes, I would say casually, as visitors staggered back, astonished at this unpleasant patch, that's wild thyme, that's eglantine, those are cowslips because I don't know what oxlips are and that's a nodding violet. "The Dream," act two, scene one, I would add casually, having memorised it carefully.

I can only say that Albert Tatlock has ruined the whole idea for me utterly. As my grandmother, a right old boiler, used to say "I can forgive but I can never forget."

To my astonishment, quite the most entertaining thing I saw on television on Wednesday was "Coronation Street." The surprise, of course, increased the pleasure. I thought that, like Hamlet's father's ghost, it was doomed for a certain time to walk the night, but then wasn't really alive any more. But then I hadn't looked at it recently. There were very competent scenes of anger and sorrow, but I'll choose the comedy

because it is in shorter supply than anger or sorrow.

Albert Tatlock, urged to jazz up his proposed lecture on British carrots, had changed the title to "Shakespeare in the Garden." Having disposed of wild thyme and a hecker, Albert was asked by one of his small but select audience, a meek and melancholy man for a bit more Shakespeare as he'd had a lot of ill health lately. Albert rose to the request with "Where the bee sucks, there suck I and that brings me to garden pests."

It was at this point that I wet my spectacles and therefore had some difficulty reading the credits. But it says here that Susan Peat wrote it, which figures. I once knew a Mr Blossom who wrote a gardening column. Albert is Jack Howarth and the melancholy one, James Lofton, and I suppose you know all that already. It is perhaps a little late in the day to be discovering Coronation Street. But, like the source of the Nile, even now it is there but nobody has seen it, except the natives of Greenwich. You should pack a camel and go there sometime.

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL

Hugo Cole

ECO concert

WHEN composers rearrange their own works, both old and new sometimes manage to sound authentic to us: as with Walton's *Facade* and Ravel's *Mother Goose* suite. Not so in the case of most of the Beethoven self-arrangements we heard last year, nor in Copland's *Appalachian Spring*, played on Wednesday by the English Chamber Orchestra under Lawrence Foster in the original version for 13 instruments. The transparency of introduction and epilogue was even more beautiful than in the orchestral version, at least as we usually hear it played. But in the livelier sections it was difficult to forget the sharper, brighter edge put on the tunes, the counterpoints picked out so distinctly, and the many points of instrumental invention in the better known version. The trumpet-trombone variation sounded almost foolish on violins and violas, with flute and clarinet replacing orchestral violins in the rushing scales. It was originally a theatre work, and a more incisive harrier type of orchestra pit-playing would have suited the music better than this elegant, slightly Frenchified English Chamber Orchestra performance.

I thought John Williams rather wasted on a guitar concerto by Giuliani, a well mannered early nineteenth-century

composer clearly determined to make the guitar into a respectable concert hall instrument. But the string accompaniment killed the gentle after-resonances of the solo instrument, so that we were left with the percussive attack, as of a weak harpsichord. Finally in the brief cadenzas we suddenly became aware of the individuality of instrument and player.

Mozart's D Major Divertimento K334 contains one of Kreisler's most famous show pieces (the first minuet and trio); it is well worth hearing in full for the prolonged singing of solo violin in the adagio and a remarkable pair of trios to the second minuet. No one knows just how much of the top line should be assigned to solo violin. And more might have been left to Joseph Garcia, who played sweetly and with great elegance. Many formidably high and exposed passages were given to all six first violins, any of whom, no doubt, would have happily obliged as soloist; but in unison, they were clearly intended to be heard together and in tune with each other, to give free expression in anything they felt about the music.

THE PLACE

Michael Billington

Occupations

THE ROYAL SHAKESPEARE Company has launched its nine-week season at The Place with Trevor Griffiths's "Occupations," a finely wrought, deeply intelligent study of the nature of Revolution. Unlike "1789" (with which it makes a fascinating contrast) it manages to come out clearly on the side of working-class surrection without sacrificing either its objectivity or critical detachment.

Set in Turin in 1920, it deals with a specific historical incident: the occupation by half a million men of major Italian factories after a lockout by the owners. Mr Griffiths uses the failure of this attempt at worker control to draw a fundamental lesson about the revolutionary process: on the one hand Kahakchiev, the itinerant representative of the Third International, argues that the occupation must be the cue for a total proletarian uprising, but Antonio Gramsci, the Italian Communist leader, forcefully puts the case for a referendum before decisive action is taken. The play holds down to a dialectical conflict between these two men: the severe pragmatist who regards the working-class simply as a fighting army and the crippled idealist who believes any change in society must stem from

a love of the individual. And history proves the former attitude to be correct: revolution was waged like war.

I admire the play very much partly because it draws general conclusions from a specific instance and partly because it makes the two men much more than a pair of stereotyped attitudes: you believe wholly in Kahakchiev, masterminding the Italian operation from the hotel bedroom where he's confined with a dying mistress, and in Gramsci, the hunched, dwarfed, and still pulled off a rare feat: he has written an unaccountable, particularised, study of revolution with a relevance to any number of twentieth-century situations.

With excellent performances from Patrick Stewart as the lonely, despairing Soviet representative and from Ben Kingsley as the hustling, likeable Gramsci, Buzz Goodbody's production gets this new season off to a stimulating and provocative start.

ALBERT HALL

Robin Denselow

Tom Paxton

EVENTUALLY, even the most honest, angry, and dedicated performer has to lose some of his fire. Tom Paxton, protest singer from the early sixties who moved on to become one of the most original and powerful balladeers of the entire contemporary folk scene—looks as if he is about to change course yet again. His solo concert at the Albert Hall on Wednesday lasted nearly 2½ hours—a pleasant change from the brief appearances by a lot of the major artists who have been appearing there recently. It covered the entire span of his song-writing career—right from "Rambling Boy" to his very latest material—and gave me the impression that he is slowing down slightly, is taking himself far more seriously, and could even be becoming over-ambitious.

Paxton's importance has always been for his lyrics—which were backed up, admittedly by simple and eminently singable tunes. His powers of observation and eye for detail created instant characterisation and exquisite miniatures—the junkie hooker in "Cindy's Crying," the dying soldier in Vietnam "Jimmy Newman," the minutely re-

corded diary of loneliness "Victoria Dines Alone." The best of his songs are theatrical—some from the point of view of one of the characters in his dramas. His latest songs, "Icarus" or "Song for Robert Kennedy," seem to be going back to all that. They are somewhat mawkish, dominated by the musicianship of his fine pianist Dave Horowitz, and tend to be limp in comparison with his earlier material.

DUKE OF YORK'S

John O'Callaghan

Mac Liammoir

WHAT COULD BE MORE unlikely than a celebration of Irish independence on the London stage while Britain endures what may be the last summer of the struggle? Yet here is Mr Michael Mac Liammoir in another of his one-man evocations bringing down the curtain to thunderous English applause with the names of Pearce and Connolly. W. B. Yeats transmuted violence of independence into poetry that drew its grandeur from Irish myth and mountain. Mr Mac Liammoir does not therefore waste the tricolour too vigorously in anybody's face and British audiences will endure no greater pang than listening to Wagner in the blitz.

The poet's preoccupations with fairies early, and the occult late, make him a far-away figure for accurate recreation through dramatic readings. But Mr Mac Liammoir makes much of Yeats's impetuous manner and petulant utterances: these he points up in well-observed contrast to the rank and file Irish. These include the peasants in *Silgo*—seldom good, and never simple—and the Dublin electrician. Here is the common place Irish paradox of the super-patriot in vivid contrast to the countrymen he is bent on liberating. Mac Liammoir sees Yeats through crafty country eyes as "some old class of a Protestant proselytiser." And, of course, the young Mac Liammoir met the old Yeats to be confounded by the raised hand which he was not sure whether to kiss, shake, or bend the knee before. He did not, he recalls, genuflect before the master "because he wasn't even a Catholic." This is a good evening's theatre, in spite of the artifice of much of Yeats. It could be improved by more domestic contrasts—the shouts of the crowd for instance as Yeats wandered in imperial oblivion across the Dublin streets. And by a firmer anchoring of the poetry in its particular context. Some of these reviews appeared in earlier editions yesterday.

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The hope and the reality

"Let us lift our eyes from the present situation," the Chancellor of the Exchequer said to the Conservative conference yesterday. It was only a linking sentence, but it might have been a text, an adaptation of the 121st Psalm for example. With nearly a million unemployed and prices still rising 16 months after the Government took office, it is not a comfortable time to look at the present. Much better concentrate on the past: on the undoubted failures of the Labour Government, on its "surrenders" to the trade unions, its failure to control prices, its contribution to rising unemployment. Or on the future when the Conservatives hope to reap rich rewards from their present economic policies, and when the nervous party workers hope to see some electoral bonus also.

Ministers spent too much of their time yesterday defending themselves in tired party political terms from the tired party political attacks of Labour. The serious charge against Mr Barber, Mr Carr, and Mr Davies is not that they are callous men who enjoy or are indifferent to the plight of the unemployed. It is that they have not yet found means to reverse the worst tide of unemployment since the war. Mr Barber thinks his expansion will work, and he thinks the tide on prices is turning. His remarks on a return of confidence in industry sounded more like a hope and a prayer than a conviction.

The Chancellor was able to point out that no British Government has ever taken so much action in a single year to create jobs. But that action ought to have been taken earlier. Mr Barber's arguments about workers who have priced themselves and their fellows out of a job have some validity. This Government has taken a number of necessary stands in the wages field since it came to office, and it will argue that until those stands achieved results, it could not afford to expand the economy.

There are two answers to this. One is that stagnation, which went much deeper than the Government or the Treasury expected or intended, has actually aggravated the wage-price inflation through under-use of resources. The Chancellor was late, probably by many months, in introducing his July measures of expansion. But the other answer is more fundamental and is a

matter not of economic tactics but of Conservative political philosophy. The battle to stop the violent upward spiral of wages was conducted against a background of the most sharply regressive measures in taxation and social policy introduced by any Conservative Government for more than 30 years. Yesterday's debate revealed how deep is the belief among the party rank and file in this incentive society. The Government has put all its eggs in that one basket, and has done so with the enthusiastic support of active Conservatives in the country. It had better work.

Mr John Davies's speech, primarily on the problems of the regions, touched on the same philosophy. What might have been a valid attack on the more obvious pieces of politicking by Mr Wedgwood Benn turned into a dogmatic assertion of the folly of industrial "salvage operations" and of any talk of State ownership, ignoring any tangential thoughts about what on earth Mr Davies has been up to in the Rolls-Royce and the UCS affairs. His speech is important as part of the whole philosophy of the Government. Mr Davies often seems less doctrinaire than his colleagues. But surely he knows that the underdeveloped regions of Britain are in for a long hard depression which will last long after the national economy has picked up. So why, 12 months after the Blackpool conference where he had his first great political success, is he still only promising and not announcing regional policies that he can believe in?

The most important political fact in Britain today is that Mr Heath's Government is so irrevocably committed to a policy of laissez-faire that its whole reputation is hung on the success of that policy. The party workers who shout for more and more tax cuts directed to the benefit of the better-off (or the more enterprising—choose your own phrase) had better realise this. The same party workers who blame bad publicity for byelection disasters had better realise that it is not publicity, not a lack of compassion which is damaging the Government's reputation. It is excessively dogmatic economic policies, and policies which up to the present have failed to deliver success. Small wonder that the Chancellor invited the conference to avert its eyes from today. He must be wishing fervently for a better tomorrow.

The Bradford fire-raising

The result of the latest fire-raising in Bradford—three immigrant children dead and their mother and elder brother seriously ill in hospital—is tragic enough. But the tragedy would be even greater if the recent outbreak of arson directed against the homes of immigrants were to overshadow Bradford's generally splendid record in race relations. In the past five months there have been 13 cases of fire-raising, most of the victims being West Pakistanis, although they have also included West Indians and, in yesterday's case, Kenya Asians. At present the police admit that they have no idea who is responsible or what the motive could be, in which circumstances it would be easy to assume that the crimes were inspired by racial hatred. But even if that turns out to be true, it should not be allowed to distort the perspective.

Coloured immigrants comprise more than 10 per cent of Bradford's population (about 30,000, mostly West Pakistanis, of a total of 290,000) but, in recent years particularly, racial conflicts have been virtually non-existent. For this much credit is due to the local police who were among the first in the country to set up a full-

time Community Relations Department, with the task of showing the immigrants that the natives were friendly and helping them to blend into the community. It is a measure of the department's success that the fire-raising episodes have not only caused its members obvious dismay but they came, as a spokesman put it, "as something out of the blue." Other parts of the country, heaven knows, have had race problems enough, whether they took the form of organised Paki-hashing or unsupported myths about the dropping of excrement through letter-boxes. Until now, however, Bradford has been happily free of such things.

The most widely-held theory in the city is that the fires are the work of a gang or mob but of one lone maniac, and the Community Relations Department hopes fervently that this will prove to be so, although even one such person is one too many. On his appointment last year, one of the city's first coloured magistrates said: "Bradford is the friendliest town in the whole country." One can only trust that this will continue to be true and, in particular, that the inhabitants—immigrants and otherwise—will continue to believe it to be true.

A road by any other name

The suggestion that our motorways deserve a name rather than a mere number will appeal to the poetic soul of every motorist, though his sense of the practical may tell him that a good big number is quicker to spot on a signpost. But we do not have to discard the numbers in letting poetry have its head. Surely everyone making for Europe gets more of a lift by taking the Dover Road than the M2, even if they happen to be the same thing. The M40 is now one of the most handsome of motorways, yet all the more appealing for being the Oxford Road; and let us think of the M1, of blessed if still distant prospect, as the Cambridge Way.

Some roads have such personality that they acquire a name in preference to a number by some sure process of natural instinct—the Heads of the Valleys Road in South Wales, for example. Others, in the retrograde name of progress, seem destined to lose them. So the Great North Road is now more commonly called the A1, and the

old Great West Road will be abandoned in the mind as well as in use when it is replaced by the M4.

For the rolling English motorway we may not be able to aspire to the romance of the Golden Road to Samarkand, or the Via Appia, or even of the Autostrada del Sole, though the Icknield Way, the Fosse Way, and Watling Street (Edgware Road to some) reek with the nostalgia of antiquity and set a good enough standard to follow. Some of the motorways present problems, admittedly. The M1 is not the Great North Road, so what is it? And the M6 is an amorphous brute, from Brum to the Border, mostly but not entirely Smog Way. Then there is the M62, manifestly the Trans-Pennine Way, which local officialdom, full of hot-pot and pudding, has chosen to call the Lancashire-Yorkshire Motorway, as though no one had noticed its moorland grandeur. Evidently we need a motorways naming committee. It would provide the literati of the Department of the Environment with an agreeable session or two.

A COUNTRY DIARY

MACHYNLETH: The local police phoned the other day to report a complaint from a farmer that his chickens were being raided daily by a hawk with bell and jesses on its legs. Was there anything I could do about it? But before I could organise anything, the bird was brought in dead. It had been found on the roadside evidently killed by a car. It was a lugger, a peregrine-like falcon of the plains of India, and had doubtless come in Britain through the foreign bird trade. It was not the only Indian bird at large in the district this summer. A few weeks earlier, a mynah had been seen in a local garden. So from time to time one gets these reminders of the continuing existence of the vast cage bird and falcon trade which ought to have been put a stop to years ago. How can we dare pretend it is right to trade in foreign birds if at the same time we pass laws to say it is wrong to trade in British birds? Especially as the trade in foreign birds, like the horrific tortoise trade, causes such vast cruelty and wastage of life in the catching, transporting and selling of the victims. How many more beautiful lugger falcons must die in the ditches of Britain before we civilise our attitudes to all this nasty trafficking?

WILLIAM CONDRIE

Can Ralph raid Britain?

RALPH NADER has caused a revolution in American business morality. ADAM RAPHAEL, Washington, Thursday, on his chances of success here.



FOR a man who is intensely suspicious of power, whether exercised by government or big business, it is ironic that Ralph Nader should have become one of the most powerful men in Washington. The scourge of modern corporate morality, he now finds himself at the head of a rapidly expanding organization that has attracted some of the best legal brains in America and has already become one of its most significant forces for change.

From a starting point seven years ago when, as an unknown young lawyer, he had the cheek to challenge Detroit's car manufacturers, he has since inspired a pyramid of public interest law firms, student consumer associations, research groups, and professional societies that are scrutinising almost every aspect of American life.

Nader's achievements in the teeth of formidable pressure from industry and Government inertia have already been remarkable, ranging from a

world revolution in car safety standards to the drastic up-grading in meat inspection regulations; from compelling manufacturers to justify their advertising claims to securing important reforms in the Federal Trade Commission. The full list is much longer than this, but probably more important than the legislative successes has been the change in attitude towards consumer issues that is being felt as much in American boardrooms as on university campuses.

For example, car manufacturers have for years had the capability of building far greater safety into the design of their cars, but before Nader's onslaught they were convinced that safety wouldn't sell. Now prodded by the Federal Government the manufacturers are not only convinced but they boast with loud voices about safety devices they are compelled by law to fit. Another sign of the times is that young lawyers who 10 years ago would

have flocked to IBM and Xerox now all want to join public interest law firms or Nader himself.

Nader's opponents deplore his methods but few now bother to attack many of the changes he has wrought in American society. The image of Nader, fostered by his critics, as a brash, ambitious lawyer who thrives on confrontation and who fires charges from the hip, however, bears little relation to reality. What in fact has established his reputation has been the depth and accuracy of his research, his skill in picking issues of public concern, his capacity to cram into a 20-hour day an extraordinary amount of work, and his willingness to let journalists and legislators claim credit for issues that he has uncovered.

Superbly articulate in public, Nader is painfully shy with strangers in private, and goes to great lengths to cultivate an almost impenetrable barrier around himself. He lives in

\$105 furnished accommodation, his telephone is unlisted, his office location is secret, and getting to see him is often more difficult than getting in to see the Secretary of State. His monkish life-style—he neither television set nor car, or any other major appliances—is no affectation. His wish, he has once described him as an old-fashioned moralist, but no one, not even his closest associates, really understands quite what drives him on at such a pace.

Nader is now poised to cross the Atlantic. Those who would smile and say that Britain has survived foreign invaders of the past, should perhaps look again at the record.

Nader himself is under few illusions. He realises that the interlocking nature of British special interest groups would be far more difficult to penetrate and crack than their American counterparts, but feels sure it can be done, perhaps with the help of sympathetic MPs who could be persuaded to hold hearings in public in the fashion of Congressional committees which provide his major public sounding board. The much greater degree of secrecy in which government is conducted in Britain in comparison with the United States could, however, prove a serious barrier to transplanting Naderism.

But if the concept of "whistle blowing" does gain hold and individual businesses start disclosing in confidence what they believe to be morally wrong, then Britain's "stagnant society" could well be in for a healthy shock. Nader once revealingly described his tactics as: "You've got to keep the opposition off balance. Once you get them tumbling—you can't let up. That's the only way to get results."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Repression in Ceylon

Sir,—Mr C. Perera takes me to task (October 12) for some of the comments I made on returning from a nine-day visit to Ceylon on behalf of Amnesty International, and I should be grateful if you would allow me to answer his criticisms.

I have over-pretended to be a "foreign expert," but as a former chairman of the Parliamentary Civil Liberties Committee in this country I would claim to be able to recognise the hallmarks of repression, wherever they may occur.

I did not reach my opinion on the number of casualties

suffered during the so-called "insurrection" from discussions with a single Buddhist priest. I spoke to many citizens whose sons and friends had been murdered while in police custody or had mysteriously disappeared, and I heard eye-witness reports of bodies floating down the rivers, or burned in full view of the general public.

The people of Ceylon are not "left to decide when they can relax their vigilance." Most of them would not dare to criticise openly, but in private they say they are disturbed and frightened by the continuance of emergency legislation and the lack of any definite plans for

releasing or trying the prisoners.

As to Mr Perera's final question, I will certainly do nothing in my power to combat poverty and unemployment in Ceylon. I believe that much could be accomplished there, if the undoubted talents of the people were properly used, and an attempt were made to consult their views. But since there is complete censorship of the press and radio, as well as a ban on meetings and distribution of posters, leaflets or handbills, it is difficult to see how popular opinions can be expressed.

Yours faithfully,
Avebury.

House of Lords

Summed up

Sir,—Although the Building Societies Association has at last decided to cut the mortgage interest rate, we are told that "administrative difficulties" mean that it cannot take effect until January. It took me less than two minutes to work out the new monthly repayments, on my endowment mortgage. It is a pity that I shall have to wait two months for the building society to confirm my arithmetic.—Yours faithfully,
D. W. Barron.

Basset Dale,
Southampton.

Market abstentions

Sir,—I think Paul Rose (Letters, October 11) really knows that rebellion against bad decisions by a Labour Government and upholding a Tory administration are not the same thing. I doubt whether, when it comes to it, he will be able to force himself to obey the call of the Grocer.

He may abstain, and if he does the penalty for the act will be determined out by the attitude of the Left in Parliament (which is likely to be regretful rather than minatory) but by the consequences.

It is the uncertainty of the vote on joining the Six which makes it too dangerous to use as an occasion for flexing the muscles of conscience, for here is the chance that by doing so my esteemed colleague and his friends might keep Mr Heath's government in office in circumstances in which it could fail. It is a risk I do not believe I should feel entitled to take, were I in their position.—Yours sincerely,
Hugh Jenkins.

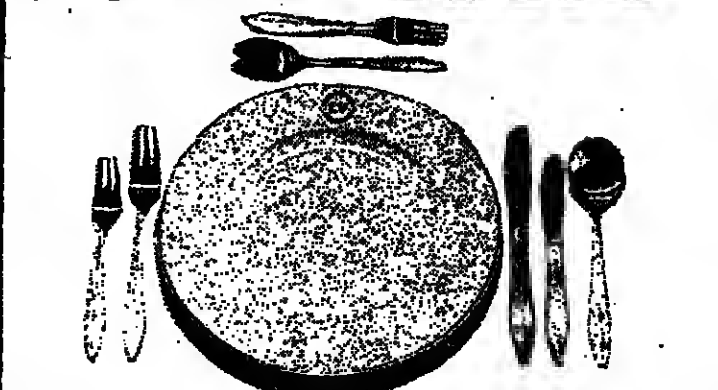
House of Commons.

Telly orchard

Sir,—And who is Peter Plaidich that suggests Chekhov wouldn't have written for telly? Chekhov did nothing else.—Yours faithfully,
Ternace Dndley.

Crowthorne,
Berkshire.

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Britain, Japan and the Red Cross

Sir,—It seems that the fabricators of the famous (once said to be "notorious") Burma Railway have lately been fabricating lies also. All these tales of torture and inhuman, bestial treatment of thousands of Britsers! For have we not got it straight at last from the other then the head of the International Red Cross Committee himself (as reported in the Guardian, October 11) that "the Japanese people have for almost 100 years exhibited unfailing interest... in the humanitarian ideals of the Red Cross."

Buxton,
Derbyshire.

PORSCHE

The Daily Telegraph Colour Magazine has recently road-tested three Grand Touring cars from Italy, Great Britain and Germany—the road tests included taking the cars abroad. The three cars were driven by several drivers, including Courtenay Edwards, Motoring Correspondent of the Sunday Telegraph, and Daily Telegraph Colour Magazine, a motoring engineer and ex-rally driver, a London bank manager, and the art-director of the Colour Magazine. The consensus of opinion of the four drivers was very favourable but we only have space to reprint some of the comments by Mr. Courtenay Edwards.

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DAILY TELEGRAPH COLOUR MAGAZINE, OCT. 3, 1971

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And what would Taylor have said if madame chair-
man had seen fit to call him
yesterday? Well, he would
have praised the rôle of the
British Army in Northern
Ireland. He would have tried
and out just what the
inference meant by guaran-
tees for the majority and
minority communities
emphasizing that anti-partition-
ists (the Social Democratic
and Labour Party, as well as
the straightforward Republi-
cans), could not be brought

Without wishing to be too unfair the scale of the disaster here is such as to make their attitudes and intentions almost wholly irrelevant. Because of their good intentions it would be wrong to call them poseurs. But neither are they the heroes

campaign it would probably have been better. It does help a starving man much when he gets a loaf from a surprise relief man, but the man never sees him again. The most important element about a relief campaign is that it be sustained. Proper relief is not very glamorous work.

The Commander also hoped that the Department of the Environment will build a replica, for the Old Royal Observatory's tercentenary in 1975, of the telescope erected by the first Astronomer-Royal in the reign of Charles II. This was put up in the grounds and consisted of a 60ft wooden tube pivoting on an 80-ft mast. It may not have been a great success because it provided "only one recorded observation."

The film crew was being shown round the ornate terrace that will be used by Prince Philip and Princess Anne. They admired the bottles of perfumes and after-shave—and the complimentary bottles of Alka-Seltzer—provided for the royal couple. They were obliged to point out that the antique gay Parisian prints on the wall were perhaps not the most appropriate decorations. The French company doing the tents has now replaced them with prints of horses and old fashioned sailing ships. Prince Philip's views are not known.

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Strong arms tactics

Spy satellite reports from America this week indicate a new Soviet arms build-up: silos for large nuclear missiles have been built; there is talk of a major technological advance; one forecast is of a fresh arms race if a pact is not signed in a year. In this context, the appointment of a new Russian Chief of Staff has particular significance, for it has been made only after a long struggle between soldiers and politicians—and the military hardliners have won this round.

BY VICTOR ZORZA



THE SOVIET armed forces have just acquired a new Chief of Staff after a hard-fought struggle between the politicians and the military on the shaping of the country's defence policy.

The military seem to want more money, as the military do everywhere, to build better weapons to provide more security. The politicians, in Russia as elsewhere, would allow them to reduce defence spending.

In these circumstances, the appointment of a new Chief of Staff could have a crucial effect on the outcome of the Kremlin debate, and on the shape of any agreement that emerges from the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. Past experience combines with current evidence to suggest that the new appointment has been the occasion of a major rift in the Kremlin.

The posts of Defence Minister and of Chief of Staff have repeatedly provided the focus of the struggle between the political leadership and the military establishment in Russia. In 1957 Marshal Zhukov was purged as Defence Minister by Khrushchev after charges that the military would not submit to the politicians. In 1960, Marshal Sokolovsky was dismissed as Chief of Staff after resisting Khrushchev's attempt to cut down the army's manpower. Marshal Zakharov, who has just been retired, was first dismissed as Chief of Staff by Khrushchev after the Cuban missile crisis—and was promptly restored to his post as soon as Khrushchev himself fell from power.

The events which accompanied the appointment last month of the new Chief of Staff recall some of the Kremlin intrigues that surrounded the naming of the present Defence Minister, Marshal Grechko, in 1967. The post had remained vacant for a considerable time before it was finally given to Grechko. There was some reason to assume at the time that the

political leadership wanted to give the job to a civilian who could keep the military appetites in order, while the military wanted the post for one of their own number. Information which has since become available—including the testimony of General Seina, the Czech defector who came over with some of Russia's top military-political secrets—confirms that the Soviet military had at that time indeed taken on the politicians, and had got their own way.



ZHUKOV: purged by Khrushchev after charges that the military would not submit to the politicians

With so many precedents, it is worth examining the evidence relating to the latest change-over to see what it might reveal about the personalities and issues in the present Kremlin struggle. Marshal Zakharov, who has at long last been relieved of the post of Chief of Staff at the age of 73, ought to have gone to a well-deserved rest long before. But he had stayed on, in spite of obvious and prolonged ill-health, because the politicians and the military were apparently unable to agree on a successor.

But the Kremlin had long had its own obvious candidate in the person of General Ogarkov, a rising military star who had received a number of striking signs of political preference that could have been bestowed only at the instance of Mr Brezhnev himself. The highest sign of political favour for a military commander is an appointment to the party's central committee.



Brezhnev, Kosygin, and Podgorny: by no means as politically secure as their foreign travels might suggest

In 1966 General Ogarkov, who was then Commander of the Volga Military District, was made a candidate member of the central committee, a distinction which had never before been accorded to the holder of this command. It was therefore clear that he was brought into the central committee not on account of the military post he was then occupying, but because he had been marked out for better things.

Two years later the mystery was solved. In 1968 he was appointed First Deputy Chief of Staff to Marshal Zakharov, which made him one of the obvious choices for the succession. The pattern showing him to be Brezhnev's favourite among the military was reinforced at the party congress this year, when he was singled out for promotion to full membership of the central committee—a political honour which was, once again, in excess of his military standing, but one which would normally be conferred on the Chief of Staff. That this was, indeed, the direction in which his career was moving was confirmed a few months later, when the continuing incapacity of Marshal Zakharov made it necessary to appoint an Acting Chief of Staff. The job went to General Ogarkov, and all that now remained was to celebrate the appointment with a public statement of the new chief's policy, and to confirm it with a formal announcement from the Kremlin.

The article which General Ogarkov published in "Red Star", the army newspaper, at the beginning of last month would certainly have been read by most Soviet officers as the marching orders of their new Chief of Staff. In a number of polemic remarks that were designed to reassert the party's authority over a recalcitrant military establishment the article showed clear traces of Ogarkov's allegiance to the Brezhnev line. In its stress on the need for a new approach, for foresight and for new methods in the armed

forces of today, the article showed the preference for systems analysis which is distrusted by so many of the professional military. It was obvious that the new chief, with his emphasis on science and progress, favoured the "modernists" over the "traditionalists". In the course of the debate which has been apparent between the lines of the Soviet military press for some years past.

The "traditionalists" are strongest among those members of the Soviet military leadership who earned their spurs as field commanders during the last war. They have been criticized by the "modernists," though not by name, of course, for resting on their Second World War laurels, and for tending to think in tactical and strategic categories that are rapidly becoming outmoded. In the course of the debate, however, it also became apparent that a number of younger army commanders had joined the "traditionalists." But the old argument on whether nuclear or conventional weapons were more important now took the more sophisticated form of a debate over the role of the theatre forces, whose importance the "traditionalists," both old and young, had now come to stress. There is reason to assume that the chief spokesmen for the theatre forces lobby were the commanders of the most important theatres, such as General Kulikov, who was in charge of the Soviet forces in Germany.

The "modernist" preoccupation with systems analysis is about 10 years behind the Pentagon, but they make much the same sort of case for it that McNamara's "whizz-kids" used to make. To the politicians their case is attractive, because it promises to save a great deal of money. The theatre forces lobby, on the other hand, with its stress on the importance of the human element rather than the computer, and on maintaining adequate forces in being rather than playing strategic games, is urging a strategy that could be a much more costly proposition.

As in so many other things, the Soviet military are catching up with systems analysis just when the trend in the United States reflects most strongly the disappointment at some of the shortcomings of this approach. The Pentagon did not accept the whizz-kids' ideas without a struggle. In Russia, the military would be even less inclined to do so and they would look to the time-honoured methods of leadership intrigue and power struggle to impress their case on the Kremlin.

General Ogarkov, a "modernist" if ever there was one—he was almost unique in the Soviet High Command in that he had come up through the engineering branch of the forces—could not of course denounce the "traditionalists" directly in the open press. He therefore used his article in "Red



OGARKOV: engineer and systems analyst, Brezhnev's man at SALT; passed over

Star" to subject them to indirect but stinging criticism. He castigated military commanders—by implication those of the old cast—who acted, he said, as if they knew everything that could be known. Instead of relying on the knowledge of experts—that is, of "technocrats" and systems analysts like Ogarkov himself—they gave orders that covered every subject. They had failed to think through their decisions, he said, and had acted arbitrarily and "subjectively."

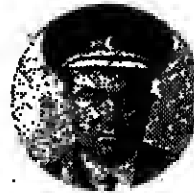
The authority of military leaders, General Ogarkov told his military audience, was undermined not by those who pointed out to the military that they had gone too far, and who then corrected them, but by those who opposed such correction. In other words, he was saying that the military had gone too far. He was also replying to the counter-charges made by the military against the party. He was telling them, in effect, that it was not the party that was undermining the standing of the military, but the military themselves, because they had refused to do the party's bidding.

General Ogarkov, who invoked the authority of Lenin for this little sermon, had also dutifully quoted Brezhnev elsewhere in the article. These were strong words, recalling in some ways the charges that were made against Marshal Zhukov after he had been accused of trying to deprive the party of its control over the armed forces. General Ogarkov's public strictures in "Red Star" are probably only a pale reflection of the much harsher criticism which the politburo must have directed at the military in private. This has been so in every case in the past where it became possible to compare the public record with accounts of what went on behind the scenes in Soviet leadership disputes.

That the present argument was political as much as military was further suggested by General Ogarkov's discussion of "one-man command"—an issue which had often marked the

high points of conflict between Soviet politicians and the military in the past. The military usually insist on the principle of "one-man command," by which they mean that the party should not interfere with the autonomy and therefore the efficiency, of the military organisation, stand in the way of the military.

The principle of "one-man command" was important, General Ogarkov now retorted, but military commanders must not ignore other principles or the facts of science—and he made it clear that he meant by this the principle of subordination to the party, and the need for modernisation. He was telling the military that the new boss was—or would be, as soon as his conversion from Acting to permanent Chief of Staff was formally promulgated within the next few days. He was telling them that, under the new regime, Brezhnev would stand for more nonsense from the military.



KULIKOV: has heads ride the waves and put the military map on the crest

But the formal announcement of General Ogarkov's appointment, which many experienced "Red Star" readers between-the-lines would have expected to follow soon after his article, did not come straight away. As the delay grew from one week to two, the suspicion would have begun to form in the minds that something had gone seriously wrong—or that, at least, a struggle about the appointment was in progress. On September 23 the appointment was announced to "Pravda"—and it had gone to General Kulikov, the Soviet Commander in Germany, the theatre forces man, not to Ogarkov, the systems analyst who had a greater commitment to the success of SALT than any other Soviet military leader. For, among all the other things that marked him out as a "modernist," Ogarkov had also been appointed the chief Soviet military representative at SALT—and, as such, he may be assumed to have had Mr Brezhnev's full confidence. During some of the SALT sessions, General Ogarkov appeared to take a harder line than other Soviet representatives, thus giving the impression to some members of the American delegation that he was there to watch over the interests of the Soviet military establishment. While this may be true in a professional sense, his political history makes it clear that he was also Brezhnev's man at SALT, and that he would have been Brezhnev's chief at SALT to impose the terms of a SALT agreement on a reluctant high command.

The day after General Kulikov's appointment had been announced, the military hardliners celebrated their success with an article in "Red Star" which sounded like a victory hymn. The article derided "the unattainable hope that the imperialists could somehow be persuaded to give up 'voluntarily' their aggressive intentions. In a transparent reference to the SALT negotiations, it denounced 'the utopian hope that the cardinal problems of our epoch could be solved by a simple agreement of all men to do good.' This could only give rise to 'illusions'—even, it added meaningfully, in the 'Socialist countries.' It was thus making quite sure that the hint would be recognised as a reference to something that was happening in Moscow. Moreover, any such hopes, it said, would hunt the vigilance which the aggressive intentions of the imperialist circles should be watched.

To the initiated, this would have recalled an earlier round of the Soviet strategic debate, when Mr Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, denounced certain unnamed "sorry theoreticians" who regarded disarmament as an "illusion," and who believed that the arms race was inevitable. With the arrival of the new Chief of Staff, these hard-headed "realists" are again riding the crest of the wave. The optimistic noises which Mr Gromyko has been making during his current visit to the United States ought to be taken with a pinch of salt. The hard-liners have certainly not won the struggle, the outcome of which depends on political as well as military factors, but they have put themselves in a better position to work against a meaningful SALT agreement. But in the political arena, too, a sharp rift is in progress. The delay in approving the new Five Year Plan, which should have been ratified by the Supreme Soviet by the beginning of September, is only one of a number of political danger signals. The delay makes it clear that the struggle over the allocation of resources between civilian and military needs is once again in full swing. The political leadership itself is also divided on a number of key issues. The political security of the Brezhnev-Kosygin-Podgorny "troika" is by no means as firm as their seemingly carefree foreign travels might suggest.

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From Raj to ruins

Mark Edwards



"There can now be very little time left before something which we may call disaster happens to this city." With these words Geoffrey Moorhouse begins his stark conclusions about what the future holds for Calcutta, the great city of Empire whose name has become synonymous with poverty and degradation, now worsened by the outcasts of Bangla Desh. Next week, when "Calcutta: Geoffrey Moorhouse's history of the city from Raj to ruins" is published, "Guardian Extra" will publish an exclusive extract and new pictures.

Copies of the full Interim Statement may be obtained from the Secretariat Society Limited, Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London,

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HOME NEWS

Male nurses fear risk to women staff

A survey of the dangers to women nurses caring for men in special hospitals was demanded yesterday by the Prison Officers' Association special hospitals' annual meeting at Broadmoor. Delegates attended from Rampton, Moss Side, Carlstars, and Broadmoor.

They passed a resolution "that before further integration of nursing staff takes place within the special hospitals, a more detailed survey should be undertaken." Mr L. T. Rowley, of Broadmoor, said: "We feel that it would be extremely dangerous for female nursing staff to be left to their own devices in male wards. I need not go into details as to why."

"We also believe that consideration should be given to staff so placed, even if it is voluntary, with regard to possible accusations. Patients tended to look on nursing staff as their detainers, and this was where the danger lay."

His members felt that the Department of Health was

Council to evict families

Mr Jonathan Bradshaw, a member of the national executive of the Child Poverty Action Group, said yesterday that he was considering direct action to try to stop the "vicious, inhuman" eviction of three families at Whitby, which could result in 11 children being taken into care.

Mr Bradshaw, who is a lecturer in social administration at York University, was speaking after the decision by Whitby urban district council to evict the Sparks, Robson, and Walker families, of Larpool Crescent, who between them have 11 children aged from 1 to 14 years.

Social workers and an MP have already intervened after it was claimed there was no proper reason for the evictions and that the families' rents were not in arrears. The full council has now confirmed the housing committee's decision and the Clerk Mr Hamer Barnes, is to apply to the magistrates' court for an eviction order.

In the council meeting the chairman of the housing committee, Councillor Ernest Weatherill, said that families nearby were being awakened in the night by "shouting and filthy abuse" and that he considered the children would be brought up better by the local authority than by their parents.

Mrs Margaret Jones, North-eastern child care officer of the Council, said: "This is a terrible thing to say. The families have not shown any negligence to the children."

At the meeting a letter was read from Mr Michael Sharp, MP for Whitby and Scarborough, asking if there was "any chance of some easement in the council's action." Councillor Clifford Barker unsuccessfully moved an amendment that action be suspended until further talks had been held.

The families will be looked after by the North Yorkshire county council. The area children's officer, Mrs Jane Armstrong, said: "I cannot see any reason for the evictions. There is a strong possibility the children will have to go into care."

Judges frown on sharing children

Three Appeal Court judges decided yesterday that it was undesirable for divorced parents to share legal custody of their children. They dismissed, on costs, a father's appeal against an order by Judge Russell, at Bristol, on July 19, awarding the mother custody, care and control of her children — a son, aged 8, and a daughter, 6.

The father, while accepting that the mother should have care and control of the children, had sought custody or shared custody, so that he could have a say in their future education and upbringing.

Lord Justice Davies said the father wished the children to have a private education, but the mother considered that

because of their tender years they should be educated at a State school near her Devon home.

A joint custody order, or one parent and care and control to another, was undesirable because if there was a dispute over education or similar matters it would involve an application to the court to resolve it.

"I fully understand, and sympathise with, the father's desire to have an effective say in the upbringing of his children, but it seems to me, for the reasons indicated, that it would be undesirable for the father to have either custody or joint custody," Lord Justice Edmund Davies and Lord Justice Stephenson agreed.

Patel hearing fixed

Samir Jamshed Patel, who has been in custody for 15 months awaiting trial, was told yesterday that the hearing will start at the Central Criminal Court on February 14.

Mr John Mathew, prosecuting, said Patel (41), former manager of the London branch of the Central Bank of India, was arrested in South America in July 1970. He had been in custody since then and had accepted his situation for a number of different reasons.

Patel, with George Houry (31), shipping agent of Oxford Square, Bayswater, London, and Tobias Wexler (61), property dealer of Park Street, Mayfair, were committed from Guildhall in March this year charged with conspiring to cheat and defraud the Central Bank of India. Houry and Wexler are on bail.

Mr Mathew said Patel changed his solicitors in July and the new ones were unable for a time to get instructions from him. He understood that Patel would plead not guilty when the trial started.

D-notices 'should be scrapped'

A call for the abolition of Section Two of the Official Secrets Act and of the D-notice system is made by the Society for Individual Freedom. It is made in a submission to the Government-appointed Franks Committee which is reviewing Section Two of the Act.

The society describes this provision, which makes the unauthorised communication and receipt of any official information an offence, as "a piece of meaningless bluff which could, and should be challenged."

The D-notice system, under which the Government instructs editors and broadcasters what military information they may safely publish and what they should not publish, is a complete farce, the society says.

Aid for disabled

Sixty per cent of applicants so far have qualified for the constant attendance allowance for severely handicapped people, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Social Services, said yesterday. He told social workers in Brighton that 75 per cent of child applicants would receive the £4-a-week allowance from December.

Working mothers' campaign

WORKING mothers have asked Mrs Thatcher, the Secretary for Education, for a nation-wide network of play centres and clubs run by education authorities at hours suited to unmarried and working mothers. Miss Shirley Frost, secretary of Mothers in Action, a pressure group for unsupported mothers, is leading the campaign.

The group wants play centres to be open five days a week, and to stay open longer in the evening for mothers to get home from work. This would help to end children being given the door key as an alternative to roaming the streets.

Miss Frost, who has a school-age child, said yesterday: "We are tired of hearing that working mothers are responsible for delinquency when society refuses to acknowledge that many women not only work full-time, but must work. Thousands of families would be plunged into poverty if the wife gave up working."

The mothers will flood Mrs Thatcher's Department with letters urging action.

Harrier for air show in Japan

By our Air Correspondent

An RAF vertical take-off Harrier will take part in flying demonstrations at Nagoya, starting on October 28. It will be flown by Squadron Leader Piff, based at RAF Wittering, where it will be partially dismantled for the flight out to Japan inside a Belfast transport aircraft.

Prisoner attacked in court-room

Two men leapt from the public gallery at York magistrates' court yesterday and attacked John Patterson (31), who had been sentenced to a total of 12 months imprisonment on two charges of indecently assaulting a 9-year-old girl. One of them shouted: "I want to see justice done."

Chief Inspector Charles Hopkin, who had been prosecuting, and three police constables separated the three men. Patterson, a labourer of no fixed address, was led to the cells.

Subsequently, Lawrence Sadler (37) of Walmgate, York, and Gerald Campbell (51), of Bramham Avenue, York, were accused of conducting themselves in a manner likely to cause a breach in the peace, and the chairman, Mr Len Driffield, told them: "I can understand your feelings but you must respect the court."

Earlier the magistrates had been told that Patterson had twice assaulted the girl who lived at the house where he was lodging. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment on each charge, to run consecutively.

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UNIVERSITIES

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Invited applications welcomed from mathematicians with special knowledge in the field of applied mathematics. There is an opportunity for research in the field of applied mathematics. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students. Salary is £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia.

TWO APPOINTMENTS IN COMPUTING SCIENCE
For one appointment preferred interests are in the field of programming, theory of computation, and the other, in the field of artificial intelligence. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students. Salary is £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, South Australia.

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DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY
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University of Oxford

Applications are invited for the following appointments:

STUDENT COUNSELLOR (New Full-time Appointment)
An applicant must have a postgraduate degree in the field of study and a minimum of five years' experience in the field. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students. Salary is £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Oxford, Oxford, England.

Ramsay Memorial Fellowships for Chemical Research
The Trustees will consider in March 1972, applications for two Fellowships, normally for two years, for candidates with experience of post-doctoral research.

University of Manchester
Institute of Science and Technology
RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN CORROSION SCIENCE
An applicant must have a postgraduate degree in corrosion science and a minimum of five years' experience in the field. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students. Salary is £10,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Manchester, Manchester, England.

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

EUROPEAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL AND URBAN PLANNING (ERURP)

DIRECTOR

The Institute is in the process of recruiting a Director with a university degree, preferably in the social sciences, an extensive experience and personal contacts in regional and urban development research planning and/or training programmes of an international character.

Since the Institute's working languages are English, French, and German, knowledge of two of these languages is required. The Institute is located at The Hague, The Netherlands, where several international organizations, active in regional and urban development, have already made their headquarters. For instance the International Federation for Housing and Planning, IFHP, and the International Union of Local Authorities, IULA. The Director's salary will depend on the selected candidate's qualifications but will be comparable to that of a university professor.

Applications should be addressed before October 25, 1971 to

The Secretary,
EUROPEAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR REGIONAL AND URBAN PLANNING,
Molenstraat 27, The Hague, The Netherlands.
Inquiries should be directed to the same address.

Cheshire County Council

First Deputy County Architect

£6,279-£7,089

Applications for the above appointment are invited from qualified Architects. The Department has a staff of approximately 300, a current workload of £20m., and a wide variety of work. This appointment provides an opportunity to contribute towards the development of an established multi-disciplinary department with freedom to initiate new ideas. The Salary Scale is inclusive of the Salary paid for acting as Deputy Architect to the Cheshire Police Authority. Generous conditions of service. The successful candidate will have a lively mind as well as experience. Preliminary enquiries may be made by telephone to Jack Whittle, County Architect, Telephone 0244-24678. Ext. 217 or an application form and further particulars may be obtained from The Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Chester CH1 1SF. Closing date 5th November.

Worcestershire County Council

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

WELLAND HOUSE OBSERVATION AND ASSESSMENT CENTRE FOR BOYS, NR. MALVERN

SUPERVISOR

This is a temporary resident post for one year, providing good experience for men wishing to take up a career in residential child care work, youth work, teaching or social work. Applicants should be over 23 years of age and prepared to offer an enthusiastic and committed approach to the objectives of this establishment. Good practical abilities will be helpful. SALARY: £1,100 — £1,345, less £205 per annum for board and lodging. Application forms from Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Infirmary Walk, Worcester.

Cheshire County Council

Assistant (Team Services) £1,932-£2,457

This post is within the team of the Eastern Division

SITUATIONS



CITY OF DUNDEE

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL WORK

SALARY—£4,092—£4,497

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Director of Social Work for the City of Dundee (population approximately 183,000).

The vacancy arises as a result of the retirement of the present Deputy Director.

The Social Work Department is expanding rapidly and is designed to provide a fully integrated and comprehensive social work service. The person appointed will act as a general deputy to the Director of Social Work, will share in the management and long-term planning of the Department and may also be assigned special responsibilities for liaison with voluntary organisations, research and development.

Applicants must be professionally qualified social workers who have had considerable administrative experience at a senior level.

The post is full-time, superannuable and subject to medical examination.

Car allowances payable. Removal expenses up to £100 in certain cases. Help with housing may be available.

Application forms, together with further details of this post, may be obtained from the undersigned, with whom applications should be lodged by 5th November, 1971.

GORDON S. WATSON,

Town Clerk.

City Chambers,
DUNDEE, DD1 3BY.
Telephone: 23141.

TAXATION ASSISTANT

English Calico Ltd., a major textile manufacturing and marketing company with wide interests both in the U.K. and overseas, has an immediate vacancy for a Taxation Assistant.

An Assistant to the Taxation Manager at Group Headquarters in Central Manchester is required. The post calls for someone who has experience in dealing with company taxation with a background in accountancy. Much of the work consists of preparing computations, and agreeing them with the Inland Revenue. The desire to specialise in the field of taxation is essential.

First-class conditions of work. Group benefits include a contributory pension scheme.

Please write giving brief details of experience, etc. to:

Group Appointments Manager.

ENGLISH CALICO LIMITED.

56 Oxford Street, Manchester M60 1HJ.

GOVERNMENT OF HONG KONG

Applications are invited for the following appointments. In addition to the salary quoted, free family passages, paid leave, children's education allowances, subsidised accommodation and a terminal gratuity of 17% are provided. Income tax at low local rates. Entry into a salary scale is calculated on the basis of one increment in the scale for each completed year of post-qualification experience. Appointments are on contract to the Government of Hong Kong for an initial period of three years. Revised salary scales and conditions of service are under consideration.

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION (Technical)

To be Head of the Technical Education Division and to advise the Director of Education on the organisation, administration and development of the range of technical education services which are the responsibility of the Education Department. There is to be a considerable expansion of secondary education in Hong Kong and it is intended that the new Secondary School should have a large technical content in the curriculum. The person appointed will be mainly concerned with this aspect of development. Applicants, men or single women, must have an appropriate high level of academic or professional qualifications and a minimum of 10 years' administrative experience in the technical education field. Preference will be given to candidates with recent experience in a similar type of post.

Salary: £6,930 per annum

PRINCIPAL LECTURER Electrical Engineering

At the Hong Kong Technical College to lecture in Electrical Energy and Electrical Power Engineering up to C.E.I. Part II level; will also be required to assist with the administration of courses and to undertake other duties as required. Applicants, men only preferably under 35, must have a British University Honours Degree in Electrical Engineering or its equivalent, or be Corporate Members of the Institution of Electrical Engineers by examination, and have extensive experience highly relative to the post. Preference will be given to applicants with a second degree and wide industrial experience.

Salary in scale £2,582 to £4,311 per annum

For full details, together with an application form and booklet about Hong Kong please apply, giving brief details of age, qualifications and experience, to:

Appointments Officer.

Room 444,

Eland House, Stag Place, London SW1E 5DH.

SAMUEL FARMER & CO. LTD.

Northampton Square, Leicester. Lingerie and Nightwear specialists, have a vacancy for a

LINGERIE BUYER

Position of immediate importance with excellent prospects of further advancement for the right man.

Essential qualifications are experience in the lingerie and nightwear field. Training in departmental administration will be given. Style and design promotion will be a team effort in the early stages. Every effort will be made to integrate the successful applicant into the company at senior level. Excellent salary and commission. Apply in confidence to the Managing Director.

General Manager

The present General Manager of the Bank will be retiring in mid 1972, and we are seeking his successor.

Applicants should be professionally qualified and have wide administrative experience. They should also have a good knowledge of finance and investment. A knowledge of computers is desirable, but not absolutely essential.

The Bank has funds of over £105,000,000, and is the 38th largest Trustee Savings Bank in the United Kingdom. There are 54 branches in Manchester and the surrounding districts.

The salary offered will be not less than £8,500 per annum, with a non-contributory pension scheme, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, giving full details of age, experience, qualifications, and background, should be sent to the following address, to arrive not later than the first post on Tuesday the 16th November 1971:

The Chairman

MANCHESTER & SALFORD TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK

10 Booth Street, Manchester M60 2EB
P.O. Box 326

Leeds Permanent Building Society

ORGANISATION AND METHODS OFFICER

An experienced O & M Officer is required to join a recently constituted, small and enthusiastic team in this rapidly expanding national organisation.

The work is varied and interesting and concerns all aspects of the Society's activities. An I.B.M. 360 computer is already used to process the data for most of the major accounting areas and investigations are now being carried out into the feasibility of new systems including data communications.

The successful applicant should have at least two years' experience in O & M work and a degree or professional qualification would be an added advantage. Related experience of Clerical Work Measurement, E.D.P., forms design and office equipment is desirable to enable a full part to be played in the O & M function.

The preferred age group is 23-28 and the post is based at the Society's Head Office in Leeds. The appointment carries an attractive commencing salary and in addition there are valuable pension, life assurance and house purchase benefits.

All enquiries will be treated in the strictest confidence and application forms, which ask for full details of experience and qualifications, can be obtained from: I. Ball, Esq., Personnel Controller, Leeds Permanent Building Society, Permanent House, The Headrow, LEEDS LS1 1NS.

Envelopes should be marked "Staff—Confidential".

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Borough of Stalybridge

BUILDING ASSISTANT
Grade A.P. 4
(£1,932-£2,199 per annum)

Applications are invited for the above post in the Borough Engineer's Department. The person appointed will be responsible for the maintenance and repair of buildings and structures within the Borough. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in the above capacity. Applications should be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, November 1, 1971.

DOUGLAS LEEMING,
Town Clerk.

Borough of Stalybridge

CLERK OF WORKS
Grade T.4
(£1,395-£1,653 per annum)

Applications are invited for the above post in the Borough Engineer's Department. The person appointed will be responsible for the maintenance and repair of buildings and structures within the Borough. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in the above capacity. Applications should be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, November 1, 1971.

DOUGLAS LEEMING,
Town Clerk.

County Borough of St Helens

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER, qualified to Child Care, required to join an Area Social Work team. The successful applicant will be responsible for the supervision and care of children in the area. Applications should be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, November 1, 1971.

T. TAYLOR,
Town Clerk.

Borough of Stalybridge

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER
Grade A.P. 4/5
(£1,932-£2,199 per annum)

Applications are invited from Engineers, either qualified or close to qualification, having substantial experience in the maintenance and repair of buildings and structures within the Borough. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in the above capacity. Applications should be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, November 1, 1971.

DOUGLAS LEEMING,
Town Clerk.

EXCEPTED DISTRICT OF THE BOROUGH OF WORTHING

Applications are invited from qualified men and women with practical experience in Youth Work for the post of **YOUTH OFFICER** in the Excepted District of the Borough of Worthing. The successful applicant will be responsible for the supervision and care of children in the area. Applications should be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, November 1, 1971.

TOMAS FORD,
Town Clerk.

County Borough of Bolton

Applications are invited for the post of **PLANNING ASSISTANT** in the County Borough of Bolton. The successful applicant will be responsible for the preparation and submission of planning applications. Applications should be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, November 1, 1971.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The County Council is engaged on a large and expanding programme of development and is seeking a Planning Assistant to assist in the preparation and submission of planning applications. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in the above capacity. Applications should be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, November 1, 1971.

DOUGLAS LEEMING,
Town Clerk.

Lancashire County Council

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The County Council is engaged on a large and expanding programme of development and is seeking a Planning Assistant to assist in the preparation and submission of planning applications. The successful applicant will be required to have a minimum of five years' experience in the above capacity. Applications should be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, November 1, 1971.

DOUGLAS LEEMING,
Town Clerk.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

Assistant County Planner

(Development Control)

£4,527 — £4,983

Further particulars and form of application (returnable by 16th November, 1971) from the County Planner, County Hall, Chelmsford.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Lancashire County Council

PLANNING OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of **PLANNING OFFICER** in the Lancashire County Council. The successful applicant will be responsible for the preparation and submission of planning applications. Applications should be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, November 1, 1971.

DOUGLAS LEEMING,
Town Clerk.

Lancashire County Council

County Architect's Department

MAINTENANCE DIVISION

Applications are invited for the post of **MAINTENANCE DIVISION** in the Lancashire County Council. The successful applicant will be responsible for the maintenance and repair of buildings and structures within the County. Applications should be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, November 1, 1971.

DOUGLAS LEEMING,
Town Clerk.

Lancashire County Council

County Architect's Department

APPOINTMENT OF HEATING AND VENTILATION DESIGN ENGINEER

Applications are invited for the post of **HEATING AND VENTILATION DESIGN ENGINEER** in the Lancashire County Council. The successful applicant will be responsible for the design and specification of heating and ventilation systems. Applications should be sent to the undersigned not later than Monday, November 1, 1971.

DOUGLAS LEEMING,
Town Clerk.

Lancashire County Council

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DOUGLAS LEEMING,
Town Clerk.

Overseas Development

PRINCIPAL INTERNAL AUDITOR EAST AFRICA

£3,237-3,575

plus 25% Gratuity

To set up internal audit section in Finance and Supply Department of Corporation of Ports and Communications and train junior officers.

Applicants must have a degree in Auditing and Accounts or equivalent and have had at least five years' experience.

Appointments are on contract for 2-3 years in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

For certain of these appointments an appointment grant and a car purchase loan may be payable. Appointments are on contract for 2-3 years in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. Candidates should normally be citizens of, and permanently resident in, the United Kingdom.

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... ..

By IAN AITKEN

Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, hinted at this yesterday in his speech to the Conservative Party conference. But the full extent of ministerial

By KEITH HARPER

It is emphasised in Whitehall that the plans are still at the discussion stage. They include a possible charge on employers using the special professional and executive register, although this is being strongly opposed by the I.C.G.

Another idea, culled from the days when Mrs Castle wore the Department of Employment crown, is to set up 'manpower centres'. The Government considers that the present network of offices is too diffuse, and that

Plans are also being studied for a labour market intelligence unit. The Government recognises the need for a service for employers who want skilled workers for a particular job. It is a matter of being able to tell industry where it can find the best man for the job, and then how to get him.

This suggests that Ministers are thinking about large-scale provision at selective points of social and industrial infrastructures—roads, houses, and schools as well as factory space and industrial facilities. It is hoped that this, with financial incentives to investors, will be sufficient to break the regional barrier.

Planning code for State

The new code allows for public inquiries even where there has been no objection by the relevant local authority has not objected. Until now Whitehall has been curiously reluctant to allow its best-laid plans to have such regular airings even though the final decision would be made by a fellow Minister down the road.

This procedure already operates for new roads.

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

school of architecture and academic board was Professor Barry Goldsmith, University of Canada, is an associate dean of the school of architecture at the University of Illinois, Chicago.

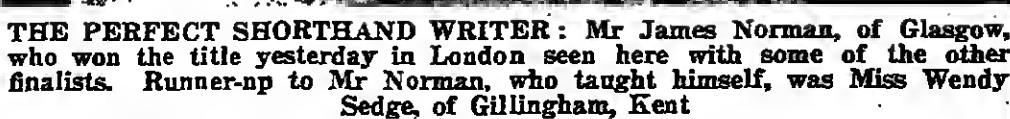
It is the Government's agreement to help to find a new buyer for John Brown's that has caused the animosity between the unions. The steel unions intend to see that the Government keeps to the letter of this agreement. If the Government is found they will be able to claim, with justification, success for their campaign even though the labour force is bound to be reduced.

THE MOTOR industry is booming, according to the

"The industry predicts that car output for September will be over 55 per cent up on September 1970, giving a rise for the year to date of more than 7 per cent, he said.

Car exports were up 16.3 per cent at £262 millions, commercial vehicles up 29.6 per cent at £154 millions, tractors

A record 39,240 Land-Rovers were exported—a 24 per cent increase over the same period last year. This, combined with car exports, gave the company its highest overseas sales in any nine months.



THE PERFECT SHORTHAND WRITER: Mr James Norman, of Glasgow, who won the title yesterday in London seen here with some of the other finalists. Runner-up to Mr Norman, who taught himself, was Miss Wendy Sedge, of Gillingham, Kent

By our own Reporter

ensure that the Milk Marketing Board "is able to continue with certain aspects of its pricing policy; that the longer transitional period for horticulture will apply to pot plants and producers; and that nothing is done to jeopardise the maintenance and improvement of our high standards of animal health."

The fishery protection ship MS Soherston arrested the French trawler Le Maraudeux from Cherbourg, about four miles off Guernsey.

Boy stabbed

Philip David Lewis, aged 14, was stabbed twice in the back during a school trip to the Science Museum, Kensington, London. Philip, of Eastfield Lane, Whitechurch, Berkshire, was said to be "satisfactory" in George's Hospital, London.

By our Correspondent

gust 31 is 42,200. The 1971 Defence White Paper said 43,000; the steady annual requirement of the three services. Therefore adjustments to make statistics comparable, the returns show that in the year August 31 the army recruited 800 males (excluding officers) compared with 22,000 in the

[Dublin sources confirmed that four men had been detained when Irish police swooped on the battle area and set up road blocks. Unofficial sources estimated about forty terrorists were involved in the battle.]

Farther along the border, a Castlederg, Co. Tyrone, three

For him, has already been used in by a party, that used a tractor.

Troops were too busy blowing up new roads to return to this one, but with the army apparently having some success against the IRA in Belfast, it is becoming clear that the civil disobedience campaign presents if anything a greater challenge to the British.

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Continued from page one

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The Isle of Man Government
to protest about an incident
Cork Harbour yesterday
which a Manx cargo boat,
an Vooar (550 tons),

...flying the Red Ensign. ...ure, our four vessels will ... Red Ensign with the Th ...ys of Man on it." The Manx Government s ...t the Lieutenant-Govern ... Peter Stallard, would se ... official protest through ...mal Home Office channels ...m for compensation wo

AROUND THE WORLD

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AROUND B

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RTAIN

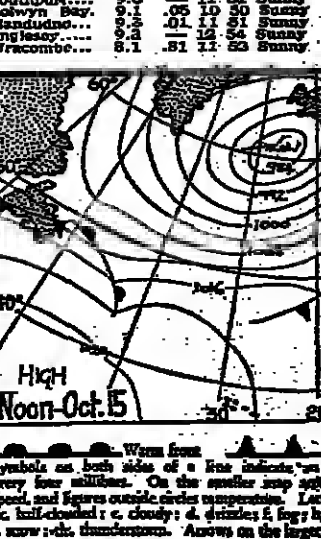
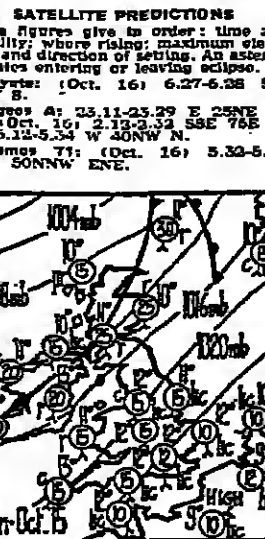
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PRESSURE is low to the W

and W areas will be dry after rain or drizzle, and hills elsewhere are expected to become drier later. Apart from a few showers in E & SE areas, mainly during the night, it may have a bright sunny start, but cloud will build up over the day, with rain at places later.

Most places will be less cloudy yesterday, with temperatures normal for mid-October.

London SW Cent S E Windward
cloudy, sun patches. Rain likely
variable, becoming very
rain. temp. 13C (56F)
Wales Wales Lake Gls Irls
S.W. Windy. Dry at first
becoming cloudy. Cloudy rain
at times. Drizzle or rain, perhaps strong
at night.
N. NE England, Borders, etc.
E Scotland, Aberdeen, Dundee
etc. Mostly cloudy, with rain at times



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Printed and Published by Charles
Cresswell Ltd., 120 Gray's Inn Lane,
London WC1R 5NF.
No. 5547.